

A
THEATRE
OF
WARS,
BETWEEN
England & France,

In all the Kings Reigns, from the time of *William* the Conqueror to the Conclusion of the Peace, on the 10th. of *September 1697.* in the Eighth Year of the Reign of our Gracious Sovereign K. *William III.*

Containing

The Causes of the War, the Battels, Sieges, State Policies, Naval Fights, Treaties, and the several Truces, Peaces Concluded, Leagues made and broken, &c. With a large Discourse of the Salique Law; by which to prevent the Right of other Princes, the French pretend to Exclude Females from Enjoying the Crown of *France*, and many other Transactions between the two Nations, both Publick and Private. With a Map of *England* and *France* on a Copper Plate.

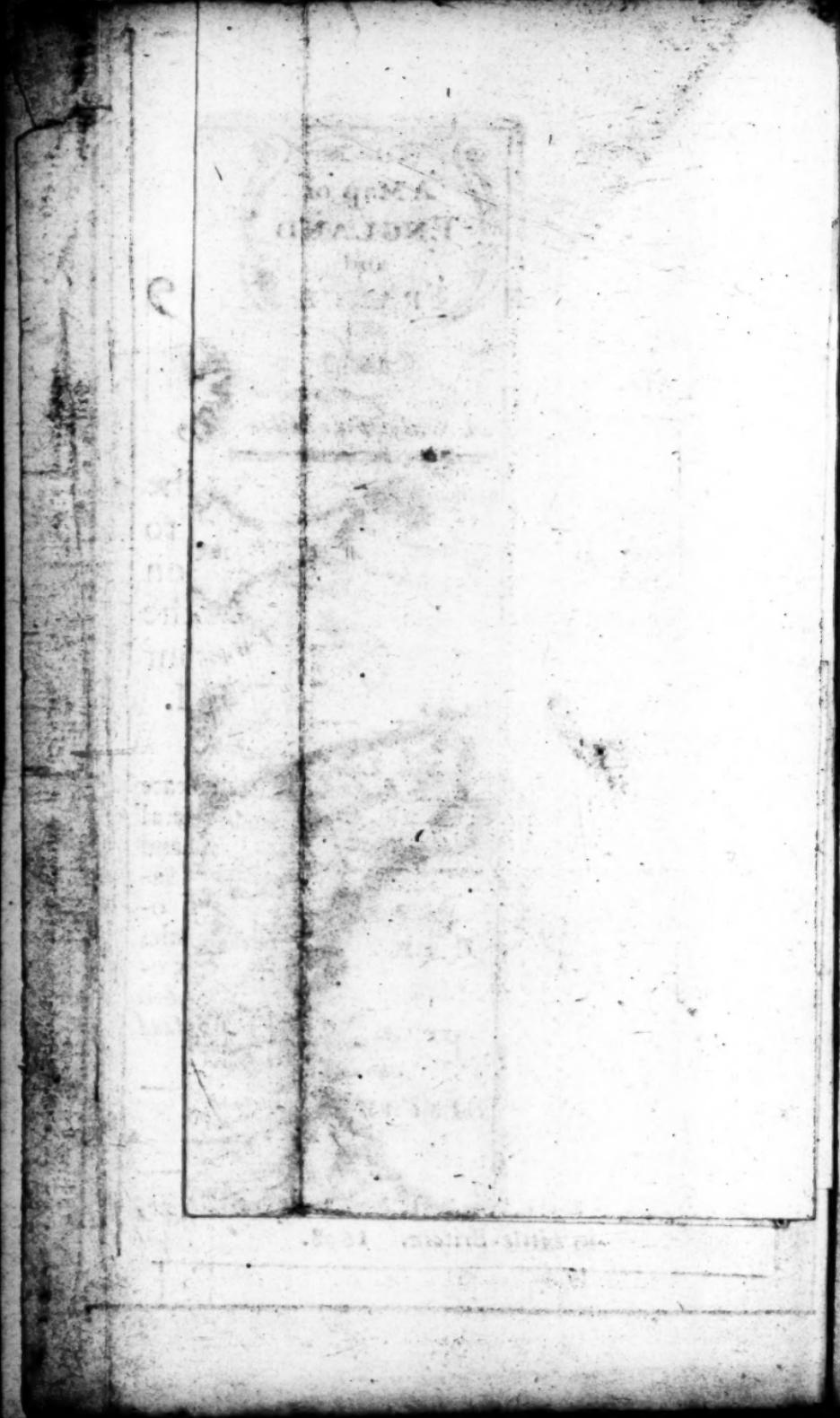
By D. Jones.

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in Little-Britain. 1698.

A Map of
ENGLAND
and
FRANCE

S. Davis
A Scale of 1/2 a Mile.





To the Right Honourable
ROBERT Lord Viscount
LISLE, &c.

My Lord,

The Topicks usually insisted upon to engage the Favours of the Great, are those of Honour and Goodness, of both which your Lordship has no common share; and if upon others they have been so powerfully influential in Addresses of this kind, Your Lordship will Pardon me, if being carried with the same current I presume to commit this little Treatise to Your Patronage, as to a safe Azilum, sufficient to skreen it from all the assaults of Malevolence; and if it be an Argument of Impru-

A dence

The Epistle Dedicatory.

dence to range far abroad for that *Good* which is attainable nigh at hand, my *Vicinity* to your Lordship will not only justifie this my Practise, but should I have neglected the improvement of it upon this occasion, as I would hardly be brought to forgive my self for being guilty of the grossest Folly, so would it bear a Semblance of the highest indignity offered to Your Honour, and of the basest diffidence of Your Goodness.

The Subject, My Lord, must be acknowledged to be of an *Heroical Nature*, and therefore a fit entertainment to *Heroick Minds*, and consequently cannot but be so to Your Lordship; however the structure may have suffered through the debility of the Architect, who yet has this humbly to offer to your Lordship, and under Your *Patronage* to the World,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

World, that *Truth* is the great standard I have endeavoured to fix my Eye continually upon, having strenuously avoided all false *Idea's* of the actions of my Country, and herein have done both the Enemy that *justice* due to them in their various conflicts with us, and made it appear there was no need of any such prevarication, in that *True Glory* has been no stranger to the *English Arms* through the *series* of many hundred years together, and though things may not here be exposed in their Native Luſtre and Excellency, yet I cannot otherwise then perſwade my ſelf, but they retain ſtill their Native and Original verity.

But to dwell no longer upon the Products of my own *Teeming Fancy*, I submit all to Your Lordships adequate Judgment, and if in this my

The Epistle Dedicatory.

studied Brevity you meet with any thing *grateful* or *divertive*, so as that it may conciliate Your Lordship's Good Opinion of me, his highest ambition is gratified who begs leave to subscribe himself

My Lord,

*Your Honours most Humble
and most devoted Servant,*

D. Jones.

To

TO THE
READER.

Great and Various have the Actions been between England and France, since the Invasion of the Normans, Anno Dom. 1066. which makes September next just 629 Tears, but that the French Nation should make a Conquest of England hereby, nothing is more manifestly untrue, that People being a distinct Nation from the French, who conquering that Province by main force, from Neustria, call'd it Normandia in the Reign of Charles le Simple; whence by the way 'tis worth the remarking what kind of Kings France hath often had, and what sort of Epithetts their own Cronicles give them, which stand upon publick Record to all posterity, as Charles le Simple, Charles le Chauve, Charles le Gros, Charles le Gras, Charles le Phrenetique, Philip le Long, Lo-vis le Begue, &c. Now tho there have been many and mighty Quarrels, War-like Encounters, and Feuds betwixt England and France,

yet

To the Reader.

yet in the reign of the Saxon Kings the Historians make little mention of any ; but since England was joined as it were to the Continent by addition of Normandy, there have been as frequent traverses of War as have happen'd between any two Nations ; for of those 28 Kings and Queens which have reigned here from William the First to William the Third now Regnant, there have been but a very few of them free from actual Wors with France ; yet in so long a tract of time, when the French were at their highest pitch of Power, they never did nor had any adequate power to invade England ; 'tis true that they took footing once or twice in the Isle of Wight, but it quickly grew too hot for them. And touching Lewis the French King's Son who did stay and sway the Scepter here about two Tears (whereof they so much vaunt :) That was no Invasion, but an Invitation, being brought in by the discontented Barons in England ; so that in a manner France was the Theater of the War between the two Nations down from William I. to the present time.

As for the great Battles which were fought from time to time, 'tis confessed by the French Historians themselves, that the English were at most but half in number to them in almost all Engage-

To the Reader.

gagements ; insomuch that by pure prowess and point of the Sword, the English possess'd two parts in three of that populous Kingdom, and how all came to be lost again, will appear by the sequel of the Story, but here I cannot omit one remarkable accident, that was concomitant with the English Arms in France, and that is, that when the English were at the height of their conquests in that Kingdom, the Pope came to reside at Avignon in France, and there was a common saying which continues still in memory among the Vulgar, Ores le pape est devenu Francois, & Christ est devenu Anglois i. e. Lo ! the Pope is become a Frenchman and Christ an Englishman, which related to the marvelous Exploits and Successes the English had in that Kingdom, which were such that Sir Walter Rawleigh speaking of the famous Punick Wars, puts this Quære. If one should ask which was the valiantest, the Roman or the Carthaginian , one might answer the Englishman who performed greater feats of Arms then either of them ; insomuch that some foreign Authors give this Character of France, that it was the stage whereon the English acted their valour so often.

'Tis true that in canvassing of Treaties, in subtleties or shuffling the Cards, and mental re-ser-

To the Reader.

Servations they were mostly too hard for the English, who naturally use down right dealing, and real integrity; but in point of performance of what was stipulated, especially if the Article related to Money (whereof we drew from them vast summs) they seldom exactly performed the Capitulation of any Treaty, as Foreign Writers observe; so that part of King John's ransom is yet behind, besides the Mony which was to be paid for Tournay in Henry VIII. time, the 500000 Crowns which Edward VI. was to have for Bolloign, and those great expences which Queen Elizabeth was to have for sending her Armies to aid Henry IV. and the French Reformists, two parts of three are not paid to this day; but of these and other things more hereafter in their proper place.

The

THE
WARS
BETWEEN
England and France.

ENGLAND, exclusive of *Scotland* which had but very little share in the Wars we are to treat off, is the greatest, most Southern and best part of the Island of *Great Britain*, heretofore called *Albion* and *Britannia*; it lies together with *Wales* in the form of a great Triangle, whereof the *Southern Shoar* is the base, and *Berwick* the opposite Angle; it was divided by the *Romans* into five parts, by the *Saxons* into seven Kingdoms, and now (*Wales* included) into fifty two Shires or Counties; its a fruitful Country full of valiant and industrious Inhabitants, but in regard of its boundaries bears no proportion to *France* even considered in its narrowest Limits, over which

notwithstanding it has so often and so gloriously triumphed, as will manifestly appear in the Series of the ensuing History.

But because, the Wars with *France* in the time of the *Saxons* are very obscurely Recorded as to their Time, Causes and Effects we will therefore begin with,

WILLIAM I.

Who was invidiously termed *the Conqueror* by the *Monks* of those times, (as the learned Sir *William Temple* has well observed) though its as true, he could not claim in right of Succession, himself being illegitimate and *Edgar Athelred* of the Saxon Blood Royal to take place before him, but must therefore reign by vertue either of a compact or previous choise of the people of *England*; (the Sword which he had then in his Hand, no doubt, powerfully disposing of them also to such an Election) he proved to be a Warlike King of *England*, as he had been a successfull Duke of *Normandy*. But tho he had wonderful Success in the Battle of *Hastings*, which was fought *October 14. Anno 1066.* and got the day with the Slaughter of above 60000 of his *English* Enemies, yet things did not succeed so well with him in his *Kentish* expedition; for directing his March towards *Dover* with

with a design to reduce Kent first under his Obedience, as considering this Country to be the Key of *England*, and that what he had already done would be of little account, if this were not accomplished: The Kentish Men upon report hereof, assembled to Archbishop *Stigand* at *Canterbury*, and after serious Consultation, resolved to arm and to force the Conqueror either to confirm their ancient Liberties, or to die valiantly in the Field in defence of them, and so under the command of the Archbishop and the *Abbot Egle-*
sine rendevouz'd at *Swanescomb*, where it was agreed all the Passages shculd be stopped, and that they should make use of the adjacent Woods for a covert from the discovery of the Enemy, till he were fast within their Net: the Duke next day (expecting no such ambuscade) in his March, finds himself with part of his Army furrounded all of a sudden, with numerous squadrons of Horse, and Battalions of Foot, which seemed the more surprizing to him, because that every Man for a Signal as it was before agreed upon, carrying a green Bough in his Hand, they appeared unto him like a moving Wood, wherein he was in danger quickly to lose himself. *Stigand* approaches to the Duke, tells him, the occasion of such an assembly, what their Demands where, and what their Resolves, if refused, the Duke wisely considering the danger, grants all their request, and upon that was admitted into *Rochester*, had the Earldom of *Kent* and *Dover Castle* yielded to him.

The former part of this Kings Reign (as may be well imagined) was taken up in making provision for his Adventurers, and in subduing, settling and modelling of his new *English* Subjects, amongst whom were frequent Tumults and Insurrections occasioned mostly through the insults of the *Normans*, that but too readily provoked them upon every occasion, presuming no doubt very much upon the favour of the King their Countryman, who on times shewed too much partiality in that regard. 'Tis true, he had not been a year inthron'd, before he was obliged upon some commotions there to pass over into *Normandy*, but we do not find till about ten years after, that he had any foreign Wars, when passing over into *Bretaign* he laid Siege to the Castle of *Dolence*, belonging to Earl *Ralph*, which engaged *Phillip* King of *France* into the quarrel, and so with a mighty Army marches against King *William*, who finding himself hereby much streightned for Provision broke up his Siege not without loss both of Men and Horles, and of some of his Baggage, and hereupon ensued an accommodation; but not a year after, *Robert* the Kings eldest Son, to whom upon his assuming of the *English* Crown, he had assigned the Duke-dom of *Normandy* in the presence of King *Phillip* of *France*, because now his Father (as he pretended) would not suffer him to enjoy the said Duke-dom in quiet, went into *France*, and being by the said King *Phillip* assisted with Forces, committed great Ravages in *Normandy*, burning many

England and France. 5

ny Towns, and at length engaged with the King his Father in a Battel, near the Castle of *Garberie* in *France*, the King according to his usual manner charged with great Resolution, and spared not to expose his Person to all dangers, insomuch that he had in this Action, first the misfortune to be unhorsed himself, his Son *William* wounded and many of his Family slain, and as an addition hereunto, through imtemperate anger to curse his Son *Robert*, who it was observed never prospered after: Things after this, continued in a tollerable State of amity between *Phillip* and this King till the last year of his Reign, when residing in *Normandy* and being grown very corpulent, the *French* King was pleased to speak reproachfully of him, saying, *The King of England lyeth at Roan and keeps his Chamber as Women lying in do, and there nourisheth his fat Belly*, which so offended King *William*, that he said, *Well, when after my delivery I go to Church, I shall offer a Thousand Candles to him, and swear to the same by God's Resurrection and his Brightness*; and this he made good the latter end of *August* the same year, when he entred *France* with Fire and Sword, and burnt down the City of *Meaux*, together with the Church of *St. Maries*, and two Fires incloſed therein, who superstitiously perid swaded themselves they ought not to forsake their Cell in such extremity, tho to the apparent hazard of their lives. This King died at *Roan* Anno Dom. 1087. when he had reigned 20 Years 8 Months and 16 days and lived three-

6 *The W A R S between*

score and four Years, and was buried at *Caen* in *Normandy*.

The Causes of his Wars were, 1. An Irruption made by the *French* into *Normandy*, contrary to the Articles of Peace, and 2, The contumelious Language used by King *Phillip* concerning his Person.

WILLIAM II.

SURNAMED *Rufus*, or the *Red* during his 12 Years, and about 8 Months Reign had no Wars with *France*, neither do we read of any just cause given to engage him thereto, but he unjustly invaded *Normandy* then subject to his Brother *Robert*, and disposest him of the County of *Ouse*, many Castles, and some Monasteries; but was in the mean time, by divine Justice, assaulted by his younger Brother *Henry* in his own Dominions, and it had like to have cost him his Life, for he was bore down in fight from his Horse by a valiant Knight, who taking his Sword for to kill him, was stop'd by the Kings crying out, *Hold thy hand, Knaue, I am the King of England*; which words so struck the Knight with Reverence, that he mounted him on another Horse, and the King to recompence his Valour and Submission, swore by St. *Luke's* Face he should be his Knight, and be written in his White Book: He was accidentally killed by Sir *Walter Tyrell*,

Tyrell, as he was Hunting in the New Forrest,
Anno, 1100. buried at *Winchester*, and died unlamented.

H E N R Y I.

Who for his learning was called *Beauchlerke*, was youngest Son to *William* the Conqueror; he passing over into *Normandy*, made War against the Earl of *Anjou*, who kept *Main*, against his will, and this engaged *Lewis* the *French* King to take part with the latter, whereupon ensued many fore Battles both in *France* and *Normandy* between them with various success; at length taking *Anjou's* Daughter for Wife to his Son *William*, Peace was concluded: But it will not be amiss to give the Reader a tast of the high Spirit and Resolution of this King, in a personal quarrel he had in *France*. In his fathers life time, he accompanying his eldest Brother *Robert* into that Kingdom, while the latter associated himself with the then *French* King, *Henry* according to the suitableness of their years took up with the company and diversiments of the *Dauphine*, and being one Evening at *Cheſſ* together, the *Dauphine* happened to lose a considerable ſumm of Money to the Prince at that Game, whereat the former grew ſo enraged, that after ſome reproachful Language, he ſtruck the Prince, who

not brooking the high affront, with the *Cheſ-board*, knocks the *Daupine* fairly down to the ground, and being intent to pursue his Revenge, his Brother *Robert* fortunately came in, and minding him of the danger, away they both fled, and with great haſt and difficulty recovered the next part of *Normandy* before their purſuers could reach them. This King made his *Exit* (as his Father before him) in *Normandy* in the Year 1135. after he had reigned 35 Years and 4 Months.

The cause of this War we have before assigned, to wit, the King of *France's* taking part with *Anjou* against *Henry*.

STEVEN.

King of *England* was Son to *Adella* a Daughter of *William* the Conqueror, and Nephew to the two laſt Kings, he laid claim to the Kingdom of *England* in the year 1135, notwithstanding his Oath to *Maud* the Empress and Daughter to *Henry* the First to the contrary, wherefore without looking abroad into *France* for any Wars, his whole Reign (which was Eighteen Years and about ten Months) was in a manner taken up in intestine Broils and Contests about his right to the *English* Crown wherein he was ſtiffly oppoſed by ſeveral Nobles, and by the ſaid Empress

Maud

Maud and her Son *Henry*, (afterwards *Henry the 2 d.*) whom she bare to *Geoffrey Plantagenet* Earl of *Anjou* and Duke of *Normandy*, from whence sprang the Noble Family of the *Plantagenets* that so long governed *England*, he was once made Prisoner at *Bristol*, and at last notwithstanding he had Children of his own, was forced to adopt *Henry* for his Son and Heir, and the Nobles sware fealty to him accordingly.

H E N R Y II.

SON of *Maud*, and *Geoffrey Plantagenet* as aforesaid, at the Age of Three and Twenty Years, and even in the life time of his Mother, under whom he claimed, began his Reign over *England*, in the Year 1154. This Prince notwithstanding his Domestick Troubles, and famous Atchievements against the *Welch* and his conquest of a great part of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, so as he was the first of our *English* Kings that was stiled the *Lord* of that Country, yet found opportunity to make War in *France* upon several occasions; the Alliance he had made with the *French* Court by the Marriage of his Son *Henry* to King *Lewis* his Daughter *Margaret*, proving rather an incitative to Contention and Discord, then a bond of Peace and Amity: The famous city of *Toulouse* was chiefly the seat of this War,

War, which was once and again bravely Assaulted by King *Henry*, and as vigorously defended by *Lewis*. In his first Expedition against this Place, he was accompanied with *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, a *Welch* King, and with others of highest Rank and Dignity in *England*, *Normandy*, *Aquitain*, *Anjou* and *Gascoigny*; during his second expedition in *France*, the Earls of *Bulloign* and *Flanders* with 600 sail of Ships attempted to make a Descent into *England*, but their undertaking proved frustrate and abortive through the vigilance, Courage and Prudence of *Richard Lacy*, who then Governed *England*: This King is famous, or rather infamous in History, for the many base Children he had (being no less then 19 in Number) for his fair Concubine *Rosamond*, for whom he built that celebrated Labyrinth at *Woodstock*, the recesses whereof could not be penetrated into, but by insuperable jealousie, the Queen, as it was said, by the help of a clew of Thread, finding of her out at last, and so used her that she lived not long after: and no less to be mentioned for the troubles he met with from that proud Prelate *Thomas a Becket*; to whose shire after his Murder, much blind Devotion has been paid even by the greatest Potentates. Tho his Son *Henry* who was crowned King in his life time and dyed before him, gave him much disturbance, yet when he found after his death that others and particularly his Son *John* conspired against him, he was so stricken with grief that cursing his Son and the day of his own Birth he died,

died, July, 6. 1189. Aged 61, having reigned 34 Years and almost seven Months.

The causes of the War were, That King *Lewis* did incite the Prince his Son against the laws of Nature to oppose *Henry* his Father; in the war time *Lewis* had promis'd upon the word of a King to meet him in order to a Treaty, but he failed for his own Advantage, whereupon *Henry* being sensible of the Fraud, sought him out with his Army, and made him give ground; thereupon another interview being appointed betwixt *Terwyn* and *Arras*, Histories relate that as the two Kings were busie in Conference, there fell a clap of Thunder between them, and meeting the next day, the like accident happen'd which struck a Consternation in both Armies, and inclined the Kings the more to an accommodation.

RICHARD I.

Who for his Valour was surnamed *Ceur de Lion* was the third Son of *Henry* the II. but the Eldest when his Father died, aged 35 years when he began his Reign, the former part whereof was spent by him in the Wars in the *Holy Land*. *William Longshamp* Bishop of *Ely*, and Chancellor of *England*, governing the Kingdom during his absence; in this War he signalized his Valour to a wonder, having first taken *Cyprus* in his way thither, and at *Acon* in *Syria*, so behaved himself, that he became an object of Envy to other Christian Princes, especially to King *Philip*

Phillip of France, as you shall see hereafter ; where ever he went Terror was his forerunner, insomuch that it grew common amongst those Eastern People, to terrifie their Children with the apprehension of King Richard's coming ; in his return, being driven upon the Coast of Dalmatia, and thinking to pass home by Land *incognito*, he was made Prisoner by the Duke of Austria, who brought him to the Emperor Henry, and was detained by him in Custody for a Year and five Months, till he paid a great Ransom ; his unparalleld Valour and Bravery was the occasion of this misfortune ; these and other Princes bearing him Envy, especially the French King who invades Normandy during his absence, which obliged Richard to make a Peace with Saladin for Three Years, much to the disadvantage of the cause they fought for. Phillip attacked Gisors and had it surrendred to him and many other Places, and then hasted to lay Siege to Roan, but found such a vigorous defence made by the Valiant and Noble Earl of Leicester, that he was forced to quit his Enterprize and so returned into France. On the 12th. of March, 1194. King Richard landed at Sandwich, was recrowned again, reduced the Kingdom entirely to his Obedience, which was much divided because of his Brother John's pretensions in his absence, and hearing the King of France had besieged Vernail, he passed over into Normandy and arrived at Harcourt with 100 Ships full of Horsemen, Armour, &c. the noise whereof so frighted the Monsieur, that

that he left the Siege and went his ways, whereupon *Richard* enters the *French* Dominions, takes in several strong Places, but the Noble *Leicester* had the misfortune to be taken Prisoner, who afterward paid a great summ of Money for his Ransom, and soon after ensued a Truce for a short time ; which was no sooner ended, but *Richard* takes the Field, possesses himself of the Castle of *Brisen*, *Novencourt*, &c. the *French* King in the mean time besieging *Albermarl*, whither *Richard* hastening to succour the Place, a sharp Battle was fought between both Armies, wherein the *French* prevailed, chiefly upon the account of the *English* being wearied with their hard March. But *Richard* had no sooner recruited and refreshed his Soldiers, but he laid Siege to *Milgio*, took it, and burnt it down to the Ground, whereupon ensued some overtures of Peace ; *Albemarl* in the mean time falling into the *French* hands and ran the same fate with *Milgio* : Some three Years after *Richard* turned his Arms against the Barons of *Poitiers* that rebelled against him, with prosperous success, till at last besieging the Castle of *Chaluz*, and having brought it to that extremity, that he would grant no other Conditions but a surrender at Discretion, he was shot in the left Arm out of a Crossbow with an invenomed Dart by one *Bartram de Gordon*, of which wound he died the 6th. of April 1199. after he had reigned Nine Years and Nine Months, and was buried at *Fonteroverard* at his Fathers Feet.

the

The Causes were, that while *Richard* went on so prof-
perously in the Holy Land, the French King out of
Envy, and contrary to his Sacramental Oath invaded
Normandy, which forc'd King *Richard* to make peace
with *Saladine* so much disadvantageous to all Christen-
dom.

J O H N

THe Brother of *Richard* who died without issue, and youngest Son of *Henry* the II. succeeded his Brother to the prejudice of *Arthur*, *Geoffrey* his Elder Brothers Son, who was the real heir of Course: This *Arthur* in right of his Mother was Earl of *Bretagne* in *France*, so that by this exclusion, *England* lost one of the best Provinces in that Kingdom, and by advancing *John* to the Throne, we not only lost almost all our Possessions in *France*, but *England* it self became vassal to the Pope; the Clergy of those times growing strangely bigotted to *Rome*, and perverse to the King: King *John* was in *Normandy* when his Brother dyed, and though he wafted over into *England* with all possible speed to take Possession of the Crown, and that his presence was so necessary here for to keep his new Subjects in their Obedience to him, yet he could make no long stay, for before a Year came about, he was forced to return into *Normandy* again, upon information that *Phillip* King of *France* had with

with a powerful Army made an irruption into *Normandy*, who took the Country of *Main*, and several other places from the *English*; the *Britons* at the same time possessing themselves of the City of *Angiers*, the Towns of *Gorney*, *Butenant* and *Gensoline*. *Arthur* doing also Homage to King *Pbillip* for *Anjou*, *Poictiers*, *Turain*, *Main*, *Bretaign* and *Normandy*; but soon after a Peace was concluded between the Kings, and thereby many places confirmed to the *French* King that he had taken, and others yielded up by *John* upon the account of his niece *Blanch*'s Marriage with *Lewis* heir of *France*, besides 30000 Marks in Silver paid to *Pbillip*, and all this to the great dishonour as well as detriment of the *English* Nation. About two Years after this, to wit, the third of the Kings Reign, one *Hugo Brune* a Noble Man of *Aquitain* raised a Rebellion against King *John* in that Province, but he and his Adherents being unable to withstand *John*'s Forces, made complaint of him to *Phillip of France*, whereupon he was summoned by the Nobles of *France*, as Duke or Earl of *Aquitain* and *Anjou*, to appear before the *French* King, and to stand to the Judgment of his Peers, which he refused; upon which the Court adjudged him to be deprived of all his Lands which he or his Predecessors held of the King of *France*.

King *Pbillip* forthwith raises a great Army, invades *Normandy*, takes in many Castles, and a great part of the Country without resistance; but *Arthur* Duke of *Bretaign* besieging the Castle of

of *Mirable*, with Queen *Eleanor* then in it, King *John* fell upon him there with such Force and Fury, that he routed his Army, and took *Arthur* and many others of Note Prisoners; *Arthur* sometime after was sent Prisoner to the Tower of *Roan*, and was there barbarously Murdered, some said, by King *John's* own hands; but in all this time *Phillip* prospered; in so much that in a very short space King *John* was in a manner despoiled of all the Lands he held in Fee of the Crown of *France*. King *John* once and again made great preparations to recover his lost Dominions, and had the good success to destroy the *French* Fleet, and recover the Province of *Poitou*, but his Domestick troubles, both from his Barons and Clergy prevented his further designs; yet about the 15th. Year of his Reign, having entered into a strong confederacy with other Foreign Princes, he set sail for *Bretaign*, and laid Siege to *Nantes*, where a bloody Battle was fought, the *French* King being once in great danger of his Life, but at length proved victorious and took many Prisoners, whereof of Note were the Earls of *Brabant*, *Holland*, *Flanders* and *Bollogn*, the Emperor who was also at the Battle being driven out of the Field; and 6000 marks on the King of *Englands* part was the purchase of a Truce for Five Years. Commotions in *England* soon followed upon the neck of this, and for male-Administration, in so much that at length *Lewis* the *Dauphine* was invited over by the Barons to take upon him the Crown of *England*.

land, who came accordingly with little opposition, but being soon after displeased with their new King they resolved to cast him off, and so he was fain at last to depart from whence he came. This was an unhappy Reign, but memorable for *Magna Charta*, and for building of *London Bridge* of Stone. This King dyed at *Lyn* as he was marching with his Army to Fight the *Dauphine*, when he had reigned Seventeen Years and about five Months, and was Aged 51 Years, Anno. 1216.

The first ground of this War was, That *Phillip of France* did infringe the Truce made with *England* for 5 Years, and invaded *Normandy*. Then another Truce being made he violated that also, and still fomented the *Barons Wars*.

H E N R Y III.

C
Commonly called *Henry of Winchester* from his Birth Place, succeeded his Father King *John* at the Age of Nine Years as next heir, maugre all the attempts of *Lewis the Dauphine of France*, whose Forces were defeated at *Lincoln* by the Kings Guardian and Brother-in-Law the famous Earl of *Pembrook*, and so from that time forward things went worse and worse with him, most places yielding by Land, and his Fleet utterly destroyed by Sea by *Hubert de Burg, Eustace a Monk*

Monk that commanded it, being slain by *Richard* a Bastard Son of King *John*; he yielded up his claim to the Crown, and so returned with a glimmering of it into *France*: *Henry* about the 14th. Year of his Reign, determined to make War upon *France*; and to that purpose, he assembled at *Portsmouth* all his Nobility, Knights, and such a vast number both of Horse and Foot, as never was done by any of his predecessors, designing to have recovered all those Territories his Father had lost; but when they came to be Shipped, they had not Carriages enough for half the Army, which he imputed to the Treachery of *Hugo de Burg*, his chief Justice; and in a rage drawing his Sword would have killed him, had it not been for the Earl of *Chester* that interposed; the Earl of *Bretaign*, who was present, and bound by an Oath to conduct the King to his Country, and others, perswaded him to defer his Expedition for that Season, and so his mighty Preparations for the present vanished: But the Year following, King *Henry*, with a mighty Army sailed into *Bretaign*, and after he had ravaged, and committed great Spoil in the Country, laid Siege to the City of *Nantes*; but after the Consumption of a vast Treasure, and the loss of many Men by sickness, and otherwise, returned into *England* the same Year, but set all things first in order for the Conservation of the Country of *Bretaign*. The *French* making use of the Opportunity of the King's absence, took the City of *Rochel*, and so pushing on their Conquest, reduced

duced the whole Province of *Poictiers* to their obedience, which King *John*, his Father had Conquered; whereat *Henry* being nettled, prepared for another mighty Expedition, but with the same fatal success as before: For after several Bickerings, wherein were lost many of his Men, he made a Peace, and returned *re infecta*, but recovered at last the Province of *Aquitain*. The later part of his Reign was so taken up with intestine Broils in the *Barons Wars*, wherein sometimes he was worsted and imprisoned, sometimes prevailed against his Enemies, that he had no leasure to look after his Territories abroad, and call the *French* to an Account for them, till at last, after he had lived 65 Years, and of them Reigned 56, and odd Days, and lavished away an immense Treasure, he resigned his Breath to him that gave it, at *Edmundsbury* in *Suffolk*, was buried at *Westminster*, Anno. 1272, and was happy in nothing so much as in the hopes of his eldest son *Edward*.

1. One Cause of his Wars with *France* was, that the *French* assisted the *Scots* against him.
2. Another was, the Recovery of those Towns and Provinces the *French* unjustly took from him, and his Ancestors.

EDWARD I.

Surnamed *Long-shanks*, the Son of *Henry*, was in the *Holy Land* with *Eleanor* his Wife, when the Crown fell to him, being then about 33 Years old. He began his Reign the 16th. of *November*, and arrived with his Queen in *England* the 15 of *Aug.* following, being in the Year 1273. He proved a warlike, wise and victorious Prince, and may justly be stiled *The best Law-giver*. He made several Expeditions against *Wales* and *Scotland*; the latter became Tributary to him, and the former he reduced entirely, under the Obedience of the Crown of *England*, and has so continued to this day; but the Stratagem he used for to satisfy those unruly Spirits, and keep them in Subjection, may be worthy of observation.

Having about the 12th. Year of his Reign reduced all *Wales*, and by a Statute made at *Ruthyn*, incorporated and annexed it to the Crown of *England*, but finding he could not win the good will of the People, unless he would engage to reside amongst them, or allow them a Prince of their own Nation to govern them, and that after several Conferences, no *English* Deputies would do, but that they were content to submit to any Man he should name, provided he were a *Welchman*, at length he privily sends for his

his Queen, then big with Child, and caused her to remain at *Carnarvan* Castle, where she was brought to bed of a Son, at which time he sends for the Barons and chief Men of *Wales* to come to him to *Ruthyn*, to deliberate about the affairs of the Country, and when they came, he told them, he had now occasion to go out of that Country, but before he went he was determined to name them a Prince, if they promised to obey him; they replyed, They would, provided he were one of their own Nation, wherefore the King rejoined, he would name one born in *Wales*, and that could speak never a word of *English*, and who was of unspotted Life and Con-sation, and when all was agreed to, he named his Son *Edward* born as aforesaid.

But notwithstanding this King had so much to do with *Wales* and *Scotland*, yet he was no ways negligent of his Affairs and Interest in *France*; but as soon as he had any leasure which was about the 22d. Year of his Reign, first like a wise Prince, takes care to have sufficient Treasure for such an undertaking, and therefore in a Parliamentary way, raised a vast Summ of Money, and so provides an Army and Fleet of Ships suitable to such an Expedition; the Army rendez-vouz'd at *Portsmouth*, the command whereof he gave to his Nephew *John de Brytain* Earl of *Richmond*, with whom he joined in Commission *John St. John* and *Robert Tripot* two prudent Knights, from whence they set Sail and Landed at *St. Matthews* in *Bretaigne* (and in the mean time set out

three Fleets for the guard of the Seas, and to prevent the Depredations of the Enemy) they entered the Mouth of the *Garonne* towards *Bordeaux*, and took two good walled Towns, *Burgo* and *Bleya*, from whence they marched to *Lyons*, and had the town delivered to them ; about four years after he generously goes over in Person into *Flanders* for the relief of Guy Earl of that Country, who was grievously assaulted by the *French* King, and after many Noble achievements performed, a Peace was concluded ; *Edward* taking to Wife *Margaret* sister to *Phillip* the fair then King of *France*. This King dyed in 1307 when he had reigned 34 Years 7 Months and odd days, Aged 68, and was buried at *Westminster*.

1. One cause of this Breach with *France* was the Depredations that were committed at Sea.
 2. The Relief of Guy Earl of *Flanders* who was in danger of losing his Country.
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EDWARD II.

C
Ommonly called *Edward of Caernarvan* (the first Prince of *England*, that bore in his Fathers life time the Title of *Prince of Wales*) proved an unworthy Successor to so brave a Father ; for he was a dissolute Prince, and wholly guided by his favourites, the first whereof was *Pierce Gaveston*, who was bred up with him, and on whom he conferred two and thirty Towns and

as many Castles in *Gascoigny*, besides great Summs of Money out of the Earldom of *Cornwall* during his life; which together with his arrogance, the *Barons* being not able to brook, combined to force the King to banish him, and so little did this Prince understand his true interest herein, that instead of parting with such a pernicious Man, and thereby securing his Interest at Home, and taking measures for the same in *France* and elsewhere, he intended to give up *Gascoigny* to the *French* King, *Scotland* to *Robert Bruce*, and *Ireland* and *Wales* to others, as hoping thereby to obtain such aid as might secure him his favourite against all the just attempts of his Barons to the Contrary; but no sooner was this Man removed, but he had two others, the *Spencers* Father and Son that were as pernicious as he, and proved more fatal to *Edward* every way, for though they received at length condign Punishment; yet it was through their advice chiefly that *Edward* refused to go to the *French* King to do Homage for *Aquitain* and other lands he held of him, and thereby lost *Anjou* and the Country of *Poictiers*; and 'twas his adherence to them that raised his Barons and Queen against him, which ended in a sad Catastrophe, first in his being deposed, next in making a formal Resignation of the Crown, and lastly in being soon after barbarously Murdered at *Berkley* Castle by the procurement of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March* the Queens favourite: He reigned 19 Years 6 Months and odd days, and died in 1327.

EDWARD III.

Commonly called *Edward of Windsor*, the eldest Son of *Edward the Second* succeeded his Father, upon his Resignation of the Crown, being then about the Age of 14, his Reign commencing from the 25 of *Januari* in the year of our Lord, 1326. he proved a blessing to *England*, and was a Prince of great Wisdom, and very successful in his enterprises, the younger part of his Reign was much eclipsed by *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, the Queen his Mothers paramour, but he got quickly rid of him, for he was seised at *Nottingham* by the Kings order and concurrence, just as he was going to bed to the Queen, and for all the Queens crying out to him *Bel Fils, Bel Fils ayes pitie de gentil Mortimer*, i.e. Good Son, Good Son, take pity upon gentle *Mortimer*, he was forthwith carryed away to *London*, committed to the *Tower*, condemned by his Peers in Parliament at *Westminster*, hanged at *Elmes*, and left hanging upon the Gallows two Days and Nights, and all this unheard, because he had done so by others before; this King made several successful expeditions into *Scotland* and made the King thereof do him homage, but the seat of his Wars was in *France*, for *Charles King of France* dying, the Masculine line of *Hugh Capet* failed

failed, and the Crown descended to *Edward the Third* (as he alledged) in right of his Mother *Isabel*, who was Sister to the said *Charles*; but *Phillip de Valois*, Uncle to *Charles*, intruded himself by force of Arms and took Possession, and was not only Aggressor in this respect, but grew so confident of his power, that nothing would serve him, but he must have all our King had left in *France*, and therefore bends his Force against all the King's Castles and Towns in *Aquitain* and *Poictiers*, and exercises abominable cruelties upon the *English* Inhabitants, and all this under pretence of taking revenge for his Friends the *Scots*. The King in the mean time holds a Parliament, obtains considerable supplies, and writes Letters to the *French* King, exhorting him to continue his old amity, but neither this nor the Pope's Mediation for a Peace would do, so King *Edward* makes mighty preparation both by Sea and Land, and the first Action happened to be by Sea, and as memorable an one as any in the records of time; for he took and sunk 200 Sail of *French ships*, which *Phillip de Valois* had prepared in the Haven of *Sluce* for the Invasion of *England*, which Fleet like that of 88 was held invincible; but King *Edward* had equipp'd another as formidable a Fleet, in opposition whereof he was *Generalissimo*, and Admiral himself. It was one of the most glorious Victories that ever was got at Sea, for the Chronicles mention that the whole *French Navy* perished, and 30000 Men Wounded, Slain, and Taken: This great Naval

Naval Battel was fought upon *Midsummer Eve*, and Heaven appeared much for the *English*, for they had Wind and Sun favourable to them in the Fight; and to make it more glorious, King *Edward* himself was wounded in the Thigh with an Arrow, whereof he was quickly cured. He then goes in Person to *France* with 8000 common Soldiers, 15000 Archers, but he raised most of his Horse in *France*; he took over with him his Son the Prince of *Wales*, then but 15 years Old, called afterwards the *Black Prince*. He enters *Normandy* like a Whirle-wind, and carries all the Countrey before him as far as *Poiffy* about 10 miles from *Paris*, and after divers hot Skirmishes a main Battel is appointed. The *English* Army encamped near a Village called *Cressy*, where it was divided into 3 Battallions; the first was led by the Prince of *Wales*, the second by the Earls of *Arundel*, and *Northampton*, and in the third, was the King himself. The Field being thus ordered the King mounted upon a white Hobby, and rode from rank to rank encouraging every one to the performance of his Duty.

The *French* Army was at least twice more in number, consisting of above 60000 Combatants, with the flower of all the *French* Chivalry, whereof the chief was the Duke of *Alanzon* the King's Brother, there were besides the Dukes of *Lorain* and *Luxemburg*, the Earls of *Flanders*, and *Artois* with other Foreign Princes: The *French* King was so fierce in Confidence of Victory, that he would scarce admit of any previous time for Counsel;

Counsel ; the old King of *Bohemia* advis'd that the Army should receive some refreshment before the Fight, and that the Brigade of *Genua* whereof there were about 15000 *Balestiers* or *Cross-bows* should make the first Front, and the Cavalry to follow next, which being agreed upon, the Duke of *Alanzon* did stomach that the *Genouese* should have the Honour of the first Rank. This bred such a discontent that they seem'd to be more incens'd against their Leaders, then against the Enemy ; but in the *interim* there fell such a huge shower of Rain that wetted their Bow-strings, which they had not the wit to cover all the while as the *English* did, insomuch that for the limmerness thereof, when they came to Engage they grew uselesse ; at the ceasing of the Shower, Heaven appear'd in the Action for the *English*, for the Sun did shine full in the faces of the *French*, thereby dazzling their Eyes, but on the Back of the *English*. King *Edward* being got into a *Wind-mill* all the while, whence as from a Watch-tower he might explore and behold the face of the Enemy, and discerning the disturbance that happen'd, because the *Genouese* were put to change their post, instantly gave order to charge that part, which made the *Genouese* recoil ; *Alanzon* perceiving this, rides about in a rage, crying out, *Sa, Sa, lets make way over the bellies of these Italians*, for they do but hinder us, so riding thorow them, he came up to the *English* wing where the Prince of *Wales* was, the fight grew furious, and doubtful,

ful, insomuch that the Commanders about the Prince sent up to the King for a recruit of Power, the King asking the messenger, whether his Son was wounded or slain, and being answered no, he replied, Then tell them who sent you, that as long as my Son is alive, they send no more to me, for my will is, that he win his Spurs, and have the honour of this day; so the combattings on both sides being wonderfully eager, the *French* King had his Horse killed under him, and so with-drew, which being known by the *English*, it added much to their Courage, so that soon after they became masters of the Field, and being in heat of Blood, they made no Prisoners but put all to the Sword, so that the number of the *French* slain surmounted the whole Army of the *English*, for there fell about 30000 of the *Enemy*, the chief whereof was the Duke of *Alanzon*, the Dukes of *Bourbon* and *Lorraine*, the Earl of *Flanders*, the Dauphine *de Viennois* Son to *Imbert*, who afterwards gave the Province of *Dauphiny* to the *French* King, provided his first Son should be called *Dauphine in perpetuum*, and as a Corollary to this mighty Victory, the next day sending Scouts abroad, there was another *French* Army discovered under the conduct of the Arch-bishop of *Roan*, whom the *English* encounter'd also and utterly defeated. There was one passage very remarkable in this Battle, whereof Sir *Walter Rawleigh* makes mention: That a day before the Engagement, the King sent one Captain *David Gam a Welshman* to explore

plore and view the French Army, which he did with no less danger than Fidelity, and brought word that there were in the Enemies Army men enough to Kill, enough to take Prisoners, and enough to run away, which proved true, and so the Welsh Captain was knighted in the Field.

This mighty Victory was seconded a few years after by another more memorable, for the Black Prince having now wun his Spurs, and being taper'd up to his full growth was sent to Gascoigny, where the truce being expir'd, he overruns all the Country as far as Tourain, thereupon John the then French King rais'd a potent Army, more numerous then that at Cressy, and going to find out the Prince of Wales, he heard of him about Poictiers, having not above 10000 effective Men in his whole Army, and they also having been tir'd with long Marches, whereas the French were fresh, and were 6 times as many; whereupon the Prince being advised to turn, falls about towards Bourdeaux, when he was suddenly surrounded by the French Army, upon which a Battle being intended, there came two Cardinals to mediate an Accommodation, but the French King would hearken to none unless the Prince, as a vanquish'd man would render up himself, and his whole Army to discretion; this was of hard digestion at a Prince of such a Courage, therefore he answered: That at the Mediation of the Holy Father he was willing to restore such places which he had taken *en bonne Guerre*, provided this might be done without prejudice

judice to his Honour, whereof he was accountable to the King his Father, &c. the French King not hearkning to this, resolved to fight, thereupon the Prince also resolv'd for his part to part with his life at as high a rate as he could in such a strait, wherefore making a vertue of necessity by a happy providence, he makes choice of an advantagious ground ; for finding that the French Army consisted most in *Cavalry*, he entrench'd among the adjacent Vineyards, where when the French Horse furiously entred, being wrap'd and entangled amongst the Vines, the English Archers did so ply, pelt and gall them, that being thereby disordered, unrank'd and routed ; the whole Army in a short time was totally defeated. But it seems that this Battel was not so fierce as that of *Cressy* where no quarter was given for in this a great number of Prisoners were made, among whom was King *John* himself and *Phillip* his youngest Son, whom the Prince brought to *England* ; and as the French Historian themselves confess, he was so civil unto him all the while, that he knew not whither he was in quality of a free King or of a Captive.

And here a fair occasion is given to discover and vindicate a great truth touching the individual person who first took King *John*, and he was a Welsh Gentleman, one *Howel* of the Life-guard to the Prince, which Guard used to carry a kind of battle Axes or Partisans ; the *Howel* it seems being one of them, in the confused medley, and fury of the Fight, did fortunat-

nately meet with the King , and sei'd upon him, but suddenly in the hurly burly, there were some *Frenchmen* of the Prince's Army rush'd in, and the King knowing one of them, call'd to him, whose name was *Myrobrecht de Artois*, who going on with others to present the Prisoner to the Prince, there was a contest who took him first, and the King, was desired to point at him, so he pointed at *Howel*, and said, this is the Man who took me. There are authentick Records in some *Welsh* Manuscripts that confirm this ; Moreover, they have a general Tradition, and some Songs which continue fresh to this day, how *Howel* did put a Bridle in the *French* King's Mouth, with many other Expressions touching this great Act. Now, for that signal exploit the Prince knighted him in the Field, and he was ever after call'd Sir *Howel y Fuyall*, Sir *Howel* with the Axe ; he had the Constableship of *Crikyb* Castle given him, with the farms of *Chester* mills, and other considerable things conferr'd upon him, which surely would not have been but for the merit of some high signal Service. The *British* Records (besides Tradition and common Report) that mention this, were to be found in Sir *John Winn's* Library, an honourable knowing Knight, who was a curious collector of Antiquities.

These and many other glorious exploits were done by this King in *France*, who ceased not his pursuits till he had got the Key of it hanging at his Girdle, to wit, the Town of *Calais*, that in

in those days was looked upon to be impregnable, which he carried after a long Siege. This Kings Reign is also memorable upon many other accounts ; as for the Institution of the noble Order of the Garter, for removing the staple of Wool from *Flanders* into *England*, for that great Champion against *Rome* the famous *Wickliff*, and for his own numerous issue by his Heroick Queen *Pbillipa*, being no less then seven Sons and five Daughters, his Sons were these, *Edward* the Black Prince the hopes of *England*, and who died before his Father, *William* of *Hatfield*, *Lion* Duke of *Clarence*, *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, *Edmund* of *Langley* Duke of *York*, *William* of *Windsor*, and *Thomas* of *Woodstock* Duke of *Glocester*, he died at *Richmond* in 1377. when he had Reigned 50 Years and odd Months.

The cause of the War twixt the *English* and *French* in *Edward* the III. time, was a claim to the Crown and Kingdom of *France*, in right of his Mother *Isabel*, which they would make invalid by their *Salique* (or distal Law) to which the greatest Civilians do allow no essence at all, and *Du Haillan* the great *French* Historian hath no better Opinion of it, but to be a mere *Chymera*, or Imaginary thing, but of this more presently.

OF THE

Salique Law.

“ H ERE I judge it no ways im-
“ pertinent to be a little more
“ particular yet, touching the
“ claim of this King Edward to
“ the Crown of France, and
“ what grounds the French had by vertue of this
“ Salique Law, for the exclusion of him claiming
“ from a Female; and first, we will briefly state
“ his claim as it then stood, and then come to
“ the Law it self, and it was thus. Phillip the
“ IV. surnamed the Fair had three Sons, Lewis
“ the Contentious, Phillip the Long, and Charles
“ the Fair (all these successively reigned after
“ him, and died without issue inheritable), he
“ had likewise a Daughter named Isabel (I pur-
“ posely omit the other, being foreign to the pre-
“ sent affair) married to Edward the II. King of
“ England; and so was Mother to Edward the III.
“ The issue male of Phillip the Fair thus failing,
“ Phillip Son and Heir of Charles Earl of Valois

“ Beaumont, &c. (who was Brother to Phillip
“ the Fair) laid claim to the Crown as next
“ heir male against King Edward, who made an-
“ swer to the objection of the *Salique Law*, that
“ (admitting it was as they asserted) yet he
“ was heir-male, though descended of a Daugh-
“ ter, and this in a publick assembly of the States
“ of France, first about the Protectorship of the
“ Womb (for Queen Joan Dowager of Charles
“ the Fair, was left with Child and delivered of
“ a Daughter named *Blanch*, afterwards Duchess
“ of Orleans) was had in solemn dispute by Law-
“ yers on both sides, and applied at length also
“ to the direct point of inheriting the Crown,
“ and so adjudged against King Edward. What
“ followed heretupon we have in some measure
“ traced in the Preceding History of his Wars,
“ and are more at large recorded in *Walsingham*,
“ *Froissart*, *Emilius*, and a multitude of more
“ modern Writers, whereby it appears, and will
“ in the Wars of this King's Successors in France,
“ how the denial of this Sovereignty to him by
“ the French, cost the lives of many thousands of
“ these Men and involved that Country into
“ long and miserable Calamities.

“ But as for the Law it self whereby they pre-
“ tended such an exclusion of him, it may well be
“ laid with Drayton in his *Poly-Albion*, that every
“ mouth speaks of it, but few understand the
“ thing it tells, or so much as the *Etymology* of its
“ name, and therefore to clear this point as well
“ as we can, we are necessitated to ascend a little

England and France.

35

higher then these times, wherein it was made
use of in prejudice to the English claim, and to
begin with the Original of the Francks, with
whom they affirm it was brought into France.
The Francks therefore (according to many
modern Historians) came originally from *Asia*
into *Germany*, though others, and perhaps upon
on better grounds, make their original to be in
Germany it self, but this is certain that upon the
decline of the *Roman Empire*, they inhabited *Fran-*
conia, a Province of *Germany*, and about the year
413, or according to *Davila* 119, invaded *France*
under *Pharamond*, whom they chose to be their
King and Leader (which *Pharamond* they make
to be Son to *Marcovir* a Prince that governed
them in *Franconia*) but first, before they began
their Expedition, they held a general Assem-
bly near unto a River named *Sal*, and there
by the advice of the *Salij* their Priests, or as
others of the *Saliens* whom they make to be
the same with Francks, enacted Laws for Gol-
vernment, and amongst the rest, one for the
Exclusion of *Females* from inheriting the Crown,
which from the aforesaid appellations (whe-
ther one or all, it matters not) came to be de-
nominated the *Salique Law*. But *Gropius*
that fetches all out of *Dutch*, and this perhaps
more tollerably then many of his other *Eti-*
mologies (deriving the *Saliens* name from *Sal*,
which in contraction he makes to be from *Sadel*
inventors whereof, says he, the *Saliens* were)
interprets them to be as much as *Horse-men*,

" a name fitly applied to the War-like and most
" noble Persons of any Nation, as *Equites* in
" Latin, *Chevaliers* in French, and *Marchog* in
" Welch, do very well agree to, so that upon
" the whole, the *Salique Law* is made by him to
" be as much as a *Chivalrous Law*, and *Salique*
" *Land*; *Quæ ad equestris ordinis dignitatem & in*
" *capite summo & in cæteris membris conservandam*
" *pertinebat*, which very well agrees with a sen-
" tence given in the Parliament at *Bourdeaux*, up-
" on an ancient Will, devising all the *Testator's*,
" *Salique Lands*, which was in point of Judgment
" interpreted to be a Fief; and who knows not
" but that Fiefs were originally military Gifts,
" but if things be so, how then comes *Salique* to
" extend to the Crown, which is held to be
" meerly without Tenure, therefore (saith a
" later Lawyer,) *Ego scio legem salicam agere de pri-*
" *vato Patrimonio tantum*, I know the *Salique Law*
" intends only private Possessions. Again, there
" are some who pretend to give us the names of
" the Compilers of this Law (and not this alone,
" but of many others, as they say,) viz. *Wiso-*
" *gast*, *Bodogast*, *Salogast* and *Windogast*, wise
" Councillors about that *Pharamonds Reign*; the
" text of it in this part is offered us by *Claude de*
" *Seiffell*, *Bishop of Marfeilles*, *Bodin* and other
" French Writers, as if it were as ancient as the
" original of the name, in these words; *De Ter-*
" *ra Salica nulla Portio Hereditatis Mulieri veniat,*
" *sed ad virilem sexum tota terræ Hereditas perveniat.*
" No part of the *Salique Land* can descend to the
Daughter,

" Daughter, but all to the Male, and in substance, as if referr'd to the person of the Kings Heir Female; so much if remembred by that great Civilian *Baldus* and divers otheis, but rather as a custom then any particular Law, as an Author of that Kingdom hath exprely Written; *Ce n'est point une loye ecritte, mais nee avec nous, que nous n'avons point inventer, mais l'avons puise de la nature meme, qui le nous a ainsi apres & donne cet instinct*, that is, this is no Law Written, but learned of Nature. But why the same Author dares affirm that King *Edward* yielded upon this point to the French *Phillip de Valois*, I wonder, seeing all storie and carriage of state in those times is so manifestly opposite. *Becanus* undertakes a conjecture of the first cause, which excluded *Gynæcocracie* among them, guessing it to be upon their observation of the misfortune in War, which their Neighbours the *Bructerans* (a people about the now over *Issel* in the *Netherlands*, from near whom he as many others first, derive the *Franks*) endur'd in the time of *Vespasian*, under the Conduct and Empire of one *Velleda*, a Lady even of Divine Esteem amongst them. The learned *Drayton* who has particularly treated of this Subject, leaves it at laft in suspence and concludes thus.

But howsoever the Law be in Truth, or Interpretable (for it might ill beseem me to offer determination in a matter of this kind) it is certain, that to this day, they have an usage of ancient

ent time which commits to the care of some of
the greatest Peers, that they, when the Queen is
in Child-birth be present, and warily observe
lest the Ladies privily should counterfeit the in-
heritable Sex, by supposing some other made
when the true Birth is Female, or by any such
means wrong their ancient Custom Royal. "But
" by his favour, this is a custom in England as
" well as in France, where the Females do not
" notwithstanding inherit the Crown, and never a-
" ny Law pretended to the contrary: I shall
" therefore conclude upon the whole with this
" one Remark, that notwithstanding the many
" Volumes that have been writ to justify King Ed-
" ward and his Successors Title to France (tho'
" its true the English in that age were better skill-
" ed in the Sword then in the Pen) and the great
" dust that has been raised by the French under
" pretence of this Salique Law, to impede his way
" to their Crown: Yet after all it appears clear-
" ly to me, that the aforesaid Duchess of Orle-
" ans had a better Title then either King Edward
" or Phillip de Valois, for she was Daughter to
" Charles the Fair, the last King of the Caputian
" line; whereas Edward was descended only
" from Isabel Sister to this same King. And as
" for Phillip de Valois, his pretensions had little of
" reality in them, when 'tis plain Hugh Capet de-
" scended from a Female of the Carolonian line,
" yet succeeded to the Crown of France, and
" where was their Salique Law then, whereof
" they afterwards so much boasted that it was
" guilty and void to claim either the horn
" iron or the sword to King Edward his sonne?"

" born with them, and never Writ but taught by
" Nature.

RICHARD II.

SOn to Edward the Black Prince by Joan his Wife, Daughter to Edmund Earl of Kent, the youngest Son of King Edward I. succeeded his Grand-Father King Edward III. being but eleven years old, but had neither his Wisdom nor good Fortune; from Bourdeaux his Birth-place, where his Father kept his residence as Duke of Aquitair, he was called Richard of Bourdeaux; in his Minority he was governed by his Uncles, the Dukes of Lancaster and Gloucester, his Reign was first much disturbed with the Scots, and there were also divers traverses of War especially by Sea with France; for the French began to improve in Navigation, and did us much mischief, for they burnt a good part of Rye, Hastings, and Portsmouth adyancing into the River as far as Gravesend, where they likewise took booties, and burnt almost all the place; they also took footing in the Isle of Wight, but were soon repell'd: Sir John Arundel being sent with a considerable Fleet to Bretaign, was disastrously cast away with above 1000 Persons more, whereof some were of Rank and Gallantry; but a little after Sir Hugh Coverley, and Sir Thomas Percy being made Admirals, they so
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scowr'd and secur'd the Seas, and they took such a World of Prises, that French Wines were sold in London for a Mark a Tunn; and 'tis a passage of some remark, how one John Philpot a Citizen of London, man'd out a Fleet at his own charge, took Prises and did many exploits against the French, yet at his return he was questioned for setting forth Men of War without a Warrant from King and Council.

This Reign is also remarkable for the famous Rebellion of Wat. Tyler and Jack Straw, for the expeditions of the Duke of Lancaster into Spain, but especially for that famous interview between the Kings of England and France, between Calais and St. Omers, manag'd with all the Ceremony, Pomp and Grandeur that could be imagined, and where a knot of Friendship was tied by King Richards taking the Lady Isabel to Wife, the King of France's Daughter, he being then a Widdoer, as having buried Queen Anne, the King of Bohemia's Daughter about two Years before; this King after much male-administration was at length deposed, when he had reigned 22 Years and about 3 Months, and was soon after murder'd in Pontefret Castle in Yorkshire.

Henry

HENRY IV.

Commonly called *Henry of Bullingbrook*, the first King of this line, was Son to *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster*, 4th. Son of *Edward III.* he came to the Crown by the power of the Sword, but with the consent of the People, the issue of *Lionel Duke of Clarence* 3. Son to the said King *Edward* being laid aside, that had a precedent right ; he was a Prince of singular Prowess, but most part of his time was taken up in suppressing of Rebellions at home, and in the old trade of warring with *Scotland*, whereat the *French* grew insolent, fitted out divers Fleets, and attempted the Coasts of *England*, first under the count of *St. Paul*, who landed at the Isle of *Wight* with 7000 Men, where he burnt some Villages, but the *Island* grew quickly too hot for him ; *Plymouth* also was plundered, and divers Houses burnt, whereupon the *Western* men were permitted to set out Ships of War, whereby they sufficiently revenged themselves of the *French*, and at one time took 40 Sail. The *French* take footing again in the Isle of *Wight* with 1000 Men, but they were repelled with the slaughter of many hundreds ; afterwards the *Admiral of Britany* with the *Lord of Castile*, and 30 sail attempt *Dartmouth*, where at a fierce assault du *Castile* was slain with his two Brothers.

The

The English during this Reign, had occasion
also to signalize themselves by Land in France upon
two several occasions; for a great Feud hap-
pening between the Duke of Burgundy (whom
the French King and his eldest Son favoured)
and the Duke of Orleans, whose Father had been
put to death by the procurement of the former
it came at last to open Wars between them; but
Burgundy finding his adversary had powerful as-
sistance from the Kings of Navarre and Arragon
the Dukes of Bituria, Bretaign and others, made
his application to King Henry for aid, who
first gave him good Counsel, and afterwards sent
him good force under the command of Thomas
Earl of Arundel, the famous Sir John Old-caill
Lord Cobham, and others, with which reinforce-
ment he prevailed powerfully against his Enemy
insomuch that about a year after, Orleans all
becomes a Suiter to the same King Henry for
assistance against Burgundy, which the King also
granted and dispatched away under the command
of Thomas Duke of Clarence, Edward Duke of
York, &c. many valiant Men who landed in
Normandy where Orleans was to meet them, but
did not at the time appointed; however they
prosecuted their design, and took many strong
places, and at length Orleans and Clarence met
and having settled their Affairs, the English de-
parted to their Winter Quarters in Aquitan
Henry like a wise Prince designed to make use of
these Dissentions in France, and express as much
to the Archbishop of Canterbury, laying before
him

now is the acceptable time, let us go into France and win with small odds that which is our right ; but being then labouring under a great Sicknes, he was by his Lords with much difficulty perswaded to the contrary ; and thus ended his Wars in France, he himself dying soon after this last expedition under Clarence, to wit, on the 20th. of March, Anno 1412. Aged 46. when he had Reigned 13 Years and about 6 Months, and was buried at Canterbury by his first Wife the Lady *Mary*, Daughter to *Robun Earl of Essex*; he had issue four Sons, *Henry* that succeeded him, *Thomas Duke of Clarence*, *John Duke of Bedford*, and *Humphry Duke of Gloucester*, of whom it was said they could not be distinguished for their excellency, save that *Henry* was the Eldest: He had also 2 Daughters, *Blanch Duchess of Bavaria*, and *Philippa Queen of Denmark*.

The causes of this War was first self-preservation, and that the French assisted the Scots against England, and had also sent 12000 Men to *Owen Glendower* a Brittish Prince who was up in Arms against the King, but a few daies after they landed at *Milford Haven*, they ran again back unto their Ships.

Henry

which haue brought

H E N R Y V.

Commonly called *Henry of Monmouth* the eldest Son of *Henry IV.* proved a great Prince, was a mirror of Magnanimitie, and stands to this day one of the greatest Ornaments of our English Chronicles, he no sooner mounted the Throne, but he had his Eye presently upon *France* for recovering his Royal Right to that Crown, in order whereunto he alter'd in his Arms the bearing of *Semy Deluces*, and quarter'd the 3 full *Flower Deluces* as *France* her self did bear them, thereupon he sent the Duke of *Exeter* in a magnificent Embassy attended with 500 Horse to *Paris* to demand the Crown, and receiving no satisfactory answer, but rather a jeer, the *Dauphin* sending King *Henry* a sackful of Racket Court-balls to employ his time; he replied that for every one of those Balls, he had so many fiery Bullets to bandy at the proudest Towers of *France* as he should quickly find; and so he presently got over, and encounter'd the French Army at *Agen-Court*, the French King himself being at the head of it, which he utterly overthrew, and took more Prisoners then he had common Soldiers; the battle was fought upon a Sunday Morning about the time of High Mass, for having sent no notice to *England* before, but that extraordinary news went through all the Country to the River *Teign* where *Henry* was sported with his

prayers should be made in all Churches about ten Clock in the Morning, he stood upon the defensive part all the while till then, but then making a moving oration to his whole Army, and among other strains telling them how all *England* was praying for them at that very hour, he obtained a most glorious and compleat Victory. Besides that great Act of Piety, another of Policy was us'd, for the King to prevent the fury of the French Cavalry, appointed divers stakes studded with Iron at both ends of about 6 foot long to be pitch'd behind the Archers, and ordered that Prisoners should attend to remove them as they should be directed, which invention conduc'd much to the good success of the Action. The King himself charged the Duke of *Alanson*, who being beaten off his Horse was slain ; there was also a great slaughter of all kind of French Prisoners, because the number was so great, that nothing could give assurance of safetey but by making them away.

At length after many wonderful Feats and Successes, performed especially by himself and noble Brothers the Dukes of *Clarence*, *Bedford* and *Gloster*, he was upon Articles agreed between him and *Charles VI.* then King of *France*, made Regent of that Kingdom, and proclaimed both there and in *England* Heir Apparent to the French Crown, and did thereupon take *Katherine* the said Kings Daughter to Wife ; but the *Dauphin* (afterwards *Charles VII.*) who judged himself much aggrieved hereby, made a strong Party in

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The W A R S between

the Kingdom, and with a great Army laid Siege to the Town of *Cosney*, which King *Henry* was so concerned at, that he resolved to go in person to the raising of it, but he was so eager and over-hasty in his March, that he could reach no further then *Senlis*, (trusting to his Brother the Duke of *Bedford*'s care in the prosecuting of that design, who relieved the Town, and obliged the *Dauphine* to retreat) and there his Fever so increased upon him, that he made his last Will, and appointed his Jewels to be sold for the payment of his Debts, and ordained his Brother the Duke of *Bedford* to be Regent of *France* and *Normandy*, and so died at *Vincennes*, leaving no issue but a young Son, whose Education he left to the Cardinal of *Winchester*, and the Government of *England* during his Minority to *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester*, being the year of our Lord, 1422. Aged 38, and having Reigned 9 Years and odd Months; He had the mortification to have his Brother *Clarence* slain with many fine Soldiers at the Siege of *Bauge* in *Anjou* before He died, but was otherwise in all his attempts successful, and is renown'd upon all accounts but in nothing so much as in his Piety to God, to whom he gave all the Glory of his Victories.

The ground of this War was the further claim to the Crown and Kingdom of *Shanter*.

The Duke of *Durham* said this was the cause of the two Brothers.

Henry

HENRY VI.

Commonly called *Henry of Windsor*, proved a Religious Prince, but weak and unfortunate, he began his Reign when he was but 8 years old, and was crowned King of *France* at *Paris*, Anno 1431. to whom the Nobles, Provoost and chief Burgeses sware fealty, but lost it five Years after to *Charles VII.* and the loss of that drew on the loss of the whole, but it was not without much strugling. The beginning of his Reign, which all Persons feared would have been the worst, proved quite contrary, and was the most prosperous; which is to be attributed to the Wisdom, Care and Resolution of those brave Men that his Father appointed to guard Him and his Dominions. Things prospered in *France* whilst the Heroick *Bedford* lived, who won many Towns and Forts, and proved Victor in several Encounters and Battles, especially that great Battle of *Vernole*, where (as a French Author confesseth) *Bedford*, *Salisbury* and *Suffolk*, did mighty exploits, and defeated the whole *French* Power, about which time *Bedford* as Regent was obeyed in all places through *Vinon*, *Poitiers* and *Picardy*, and from *Paris* to *Rheims*, *Châlons* and *Troyes* up to the River of *Loyre*, but when this brave Prince died, which was about the 14th. Year

Year of Henry's Reign, and that the Duke of York was made Regent, things went very much to wrack in France. Guienne was the last Province of France that held out for the English, where we lost that brave Captain John Lord Talbot, the first Earl of Shrewsbury of that Family, and ancestor to the now illustrious Duke of Shrewsbury, and called by the French Historians the Glory of the English Nation, as we had done some years before at the Siege of Orleans the valiant Earl of Salisbury, a Siege which first raised the fame of the French Amazon, Joan the sheaperdesse commonly called the Maid of Orleans, whose wonderful Courage and Success prov'd very fatal to the English, (though she was afterward burnt at Roan for a Witch,) and which did not a little contribute to hasten our Expulsion out of that Kingdom, all places at length being reduced except Calais, and the Norman Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, &c. and thus was the old Prophecy made good, that Henry of Monmouth should win all, and Henry of Windsor should lose all, which was verified to some Purpose in this King, for to the former losses was added that of the Crown of England, he being deposed after he had Reigned 39 Years but lived eleven Years after, and was Murdered by Crook-back Richard in the Tower of London. He was a King pious in an intense degree, which made Henry VII. send to the Pope to have Henry VI. canoniz'd for a Saint, but answer was given that he would canonize him for an Innocent, but not for a Saint.

The Causes of this War in this Kings time was the revolt
of the French from their obedience to their true King.

EDWARD IV.

Eldest Son of *Richard Duke of York*, and first
of this line came to the Crown by right of
descent from King *Edward III*: for Anne his
Grandmother was Daughter of *Roger Mortimer*,
Son of *Edmund Mortimer Earl of March*, and of
Phillip his Wife sole Daughter of Lionel Duke of
Clarence third Son of Edward III. and Elder Bro-
ther of *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster*, so that
tis plain in course of succession he had a prece-
dent Right to the House of *Lancaster*, he was fain
to maintain his Right as he had got it by the
Sword, for to get it, no less than six battles had
been fought by his Father and himself, and six
more to secure it, were fought in this Reign, but
when his affairs began to receive any settlement,
he revolves upon his old Right to the Kingdom of
France, wherefore upon the request of the Duke
of *Burgundy* his Brother in Law, who was already
actually in War with the *French King*, he en-
ters into an alliance with him for to carry it on
with united Forces, and was the more easily in-
duced hereunto, because of the assistance *France*
had lately given the Earl of *Warwick*, Queen
Margaret her Son, Prince Edward and their ac-
com-

complices against him : King *Edward* makes very great preparations for this Expedition, and having got all things in a readines, rendevouzes at *Dover*, and so from thence sails in a Fleet, consisting of 500 sail of all burdens, (whereof the Duke of *Burgundy* furnished many) and lands at *Calais* with a greater force then ever at any one time came into *France*, for he had with him 1500 *Gen d' Arms*, being all Nobles and Gentlemen, 15000 Archers on Horseback, 8000 common Soldiers with 3000 Pioneers (3000 *English* being at the same time appointed to land in *Bretaign* for to make a diversion on that side.)

But before King *Edward* imbarked, he sent an Herald from *Dover* to the King of *France*, with a letter of Defiance, written in such Language that mine Author is perswaded could never be of an *English* Man's Penning. (So little esteem had the *English* Nation at that time for their learning in the World) the contents of the Letter were, That the King should yield unto him the Kingdom of *France*, that so he might restore the Clergy and Nobility to their ancient Liberty, and ease them of those great oppressions they laboured under, &c. which if he refused to do, he concluded full of *Menaces* according to the usual form in that kind. The *French* King read the Letter softly to himself, and then withdrawing to another Room, sent for the Herald to come before him, and told him, he was not ignorant of the confederacy between the King his Master and the Duke of *Burgundy*, and how that the

Constable

constable of *France* held intelligence also with the King of *England*, the King having married his Niece, but adds he, he will deceive the King our Master as he has done me; and as for *Burgundy*, 'tis manifest, he foully prevaricates, for he already retired from before *Nunz*, and at last concludes with a present of 300 Crowns to the herald, and a promise of a Thousand more, if peace were concluded, and got him to engage further it with all his might; King *Edward* had no sooner landed at *Calais*, but the Duke of *Burgundy* retires from before *Nunz*, and with a small retinue rides to the King at *Calais*, leaving his Army in the mean time to plunder the Country of *Lorrain* and *Barr*; from *Calais* they both parted, and passing through *Bolloign* marched to *Perronne*, where the *English* were but coldly received by the Duke, for he would suffer but very few of them to come within the Gates, that they were obliged to take up their quarters in the Fields; there it was the Duke received a Message from the Constable of *France*, whereby excused himself for not delivering of St. *Quin*, alleadging that if he had done it, he could have done him no further service in the Kingdom of *France*; but added, that seeing the King of *England* was come over in Person, he would in the future do whatever the Duke should command him, and gave him his Faith in Writing he would serve him and his Confederates to the utmost of his Power against all Opponents whatsoever; the Duke delivers the Constables Letter to

the King, adding some things thereto of his own head, as that the Constable would certainly deliver up St. *Quintin*, and all other places in his Power as soon as ever he came before the King, which the King willing to believe, marches together with the Duke forthwith from *Peronne* towards St. *Quintin*; the English expecting to be received with ringing of *Bells*, approached the Town in a careless manner, but had a quite contrary entertainment, for they from the Town fired their Cannon upon them, and without made a Salty both with Horse and Foot, whereof in some English were slain and others taken Prisoners.

This double deafing both of the Constable and Duke made the King the more readily hearken to the Overtures of Peace that the French King offered him; wherefore in a Village near Amiens Commissioners for both Kings met, whereof for France were the Bastard of *Bourbon* Admiral, Lord St. Peter and Bishop of *Eureux*, and for England the Lord *Howard*, one *Chalanger* and *Dod Morton*, where it was agreed the French King should pay the King of England presently before his departure out of France, Seventy Two Thousand Crowns towards the expence of the English Army, and 50000 Crowns a year for ever, that the *Dauphine* should marry King Edward's best Daughter and have the Duchy of Guienne for her maintenance; but at the King's return the English Barons held it to be an inglorious Peace though 'twas said to be made by the Holy Ghost.

for a *Dove* was seen to be often on King *Edward's* in Lent during the Treaty. But the last Article was never performed, for the *Dauphine* was afterward married to *Margaret Daughter to Maximilian Archduke of Austria*, so much to the disappointment and sorrow of King *Edward*, that he fell sick upon it (as *Comines* saies) and departed from his life at *Westminster* the 9th. of *April*, at the Tonge of 41, when he had Reigned 22 Years and iiii about one Month, *Anno 1483.* and was buried at *Windsor*, where before he had provided him a resting place; this King had three *Concubines*, whereof *Jane Shore* was one, of whom he would say one was the Merriest, another the Wiliest, and the third the Holyest Harlot in his Realm.

The cause of this War was a defection of the *French* from their Loyalty to *England*, in Conjunction with the assistances they gave *Queen Margaret* and the Earl of *Warwick* against King *Edward*.

EDWARD V.

Eldest Son of King *Edward IV.* was not above 12 years of Age when his Father died; during this Kings short Reign (if it may be called) there was neither, nor well could be any war act of Hostility that we read, between *England* and *France*, for it was but three Months that

he reigned, for *Richard Duke of Gloucester* his Uncle knowing how easie a step it was from the place of a Protector and first Prince of the Blood to the Crown, turned every stone to get the Protectorship from the Lord *Rivers*, the King's Uncle by the Mother side; and having compassed it, his next business was to get Prince *Richard* the King's Brother into his Clutches also, whom the Queen Mother was fain to part with in great affliction and struggling of Nature for she delivered him up as it were for Execution; and the Protector who was resolved to make both him and the King a victim to his ambition, looks upon the two young Princes from that very time as two Birds in a Cage that should not be long-lived, but to blind the People, he forthwith gave orders for the King's Coronation, whilst he secretly contrived with the Duke of *Buckingham* (his great Coajutor in his cursed designs) to fix the Crown upon his own head. *Buckingham* with his Artifices forced in a manner the City to a compliance, which *nolens volens* was at last forced to proclaim *Richard King of England*, the Duke pretending that all the late King's issue were *Bastards*, and the Protector only true heir to the Crown, who when it was offered unto him by the Duke in the name of the City, refused it with a counterfeit angry Countenance but when his *Privado* making himself the mouth of the Assembly, said that if his Grace would not accept of the Crown, they would find one that should, then he was pleased to take it upon him as his right.

Richard

RICHARD III.

Was youngest Brother to Edward IV. of whom twas said he was born with Teeth in his Head, and Hair on his Shoulders: At his first coming to the Crown he took his Seat in the Court of King's Bench, where like a gracious Prince he pronounced Pardon of all offences committed against him, to insinuate thereby to the People what a blessed Reign this was like to be, but he spared not the two young Princes then in the Tower, but they were by his Order stifled in their Beds; this reign was so troublesom at home, that Richard though a warlike Prince in himself, had not leisure to mind his affairs abroad; for the Duke of Buckingham the great instrument of all his Villanies, whether through the horrour of the said Murder, or some other resentment did most certainly from that time project his ruine, who had been the chief instrument of his elevation; there was then at the Court of the Duke of Bretaign in France, Henry Earl of Richmond, the next heir to the House of Lancaster, whose advancement to the Crown Buckingham and others resolved upon, with proviso that Henry should consent to marry the Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter to Edward IV. whereby the Houses of York and Lancaster should be united into one, but before

the Plot took effect, the Duke was taken and lost his Head without any form of Tryal, or any regard had to his former Service. *Richard* lands at *Milford Haven* in *Wales* but with 200 men, from whence advancing forwards by daily reinforcements, made up a body of 5000 men with whom he incountred *K. Richard* at *Bosworth* in *Leicestershire*, being Aug. 12. 1485. The fight was very sharp, but successful to *Henry* who carried the day, and with it the Crown of *England*, for there *Richard* was slain after he had acted the part of a great Captain and most valiant Soldier, and so ended his bloody and short Reign, which was but two years two Months and odd days, but however to his praise it must be said, that during his Reign he procured many good Laws for the ease of his People, and omitted nothing that might tend to the honour of the *English* Nation.

H E N R Y VII.

Born in *Pembroke Castle* in *Wales* succeeded next to *Richard* upon *Bosworth* Battle, and assumed the Crown as heir of the House of *Lancaster* by his Mother side *Margaret Countess of Richmond* then alive and lived many years after, daughter and heir of *John de Beauford Duke of Somerset*, Son of *John Earl of Somerset*, Son of *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster* by *Jane Swinford* (but born

born before *Wedlock* though afterward legitimat-ed by Act of Parliament, yet with a *Proviso* of not being capable to inherit the Crown) his Fa-ther was *Edmund Tewder* Son of *Owen Tewder* descended (as 'twas said) from *Cadwallader* the last *Brittish King*; so that here was but a very slender Title, in so much that *Henry*, according to a former compact, was necessitated for the strengthening of it, to take *Elizabeth* eldest daughter to *Edward* the IV, to Wife and Heir to the House of *York*, to whom he proved no very indulgent Husband, tho she wanted no attractive accomplishments, but his aversion to the house of *Yrk* was so predominant, that it found place not only in his Wars and Council, but in his Chamber and Bed; but his assuming of the Crown first in his own name, and afterwards ne-ver making use of hers, either in his Coins, Pro-clamations or any Administrations, spun him out a Thread of many Seditions and Troubles at home, and might perhaps divert him from great under-takings abroad, for he was a Prince that wanted neither Wisdom nor Courage; however, it was in his time that the Dutchy or *Bretaign* was annexed to the Crown of *France*, which it was in his po-wer to have prevented, and indeed herein he seemed to be outwitted by *Charles the French King*, who by his Artifices engaged King *Henry* to be a mediator between him and the Duke of *Bretaign*, while he with his Forces besieges *Nantes*, and routs the Dukes whole Army; 'tis true the Lord *Woodville* the Queen's Uncle, secretly stole over

over into *Bretaign* with a small band of Men from the Isle of *Wight*, which action exposed the *English* Ambassadors who then mediated a Peace, to no small Danger, but the reinforcement was so inconsiderable, as to do the *Britons* no great service. But the Battle of St. *Alban* aforementioned, wherein the *Britons* were overthrown with the loss of 6000 of their Men, and the Duke of *Orleans* who sided with them with the Prince of *Orange* taken Prisoners, allarmed King *Henry* in such sort, that he forthwith dispatcht succors into *Bretaign*, under the command of *Robert Lord Brook*, to the number of Eight Thousand choise Men, who quickly joined the remainder of the *Britons* Forces, and marched towards the Enemy, who though flush'd with their late Victory, well knowing the *English* Courage, kept themselves within their Trenches and declined Battle, but in the meantime took all advantages upon our Men with their light Horse, though they commonly came off with loss, especially by means of the *English* Archers. But while these things were thus transacting, *Francis Duke of Bretaign* dies, whereupon the principal Persons of that Dutchy partly bought, and partly through faction, put all things into such confusion, that the *English* finding no Head nor Body to join forces with, and being jealous of their Friends as well as in danger of their Enemies, upon the approach of Winter, returned home five Months after their landing.

At this time Archduke *Maximilian* Son to the Emperor *Frederick*, was Governor of *Flanders*, and in treaty of Marriage with *Anne Heiress of Bretaign*, when there happended a Rebellion at *Bruges*, which was carryed on by the Lord *Ravenstein* who seized upon *Ipre* and *Sluce*, and sent to the Lord *Corde's French Governor of Picardy*, infamous in History for that saying (he could be content to lie in Hell Seven Years, so he might win *Calais* from the *English*) for aid, who (as being before provided, immediately besieges *Dixmude*, whereat the King of *England* being displeased, sends forthwith the Lord *Morley* with a 1000 Men to the Governour of *Calais*, and with an addition of a 1000 more from thence had order, but under pretence of securing the *English Pale* about that City, to put themselves into *Dixmude*, which in conjunction with some *German* they effected undiscovered, and so with the Garrison attacked the Enemies Camp with that Resolution and Bravery, that after a bloody and obstinate Fight they beat them out of it with the loss of about 8000 Men ; but on the *English* part not above an 100 Men, and among them the Lord *Morley*. The Cannon and Baggage fell also into their hands, with which they marched to *Newport*, from whence the Lord *Daubigny* returned to his Government of *Calais*, leaving the Wounded, and some other Voluntiers there, *Corde* having intelligence hereof, departs immediately from *Ipre* with a great force, and attack *Newport*, and had carried the principal fort of

the Town, when fortunately there arrived in the Haven a reinforcement of *Englyſh* Archers, who beat him out of it again, whereat he became so discouraged that he raised his Siege, which accidents tended to an open Rupture between the two Crowns.

Hereupon King *Henry* advises *Maximilian* to press on his Marriage with *Ayne of Breteaign*, which he did accordingly, insomuch that the marriage was consummated by *Proxy*, the Lady put to Bed, and *Maximilian's* Embassador with Letters of Procuration in the presence of many noble Personages, putting his naked Legg between the Espousall sheets, *Maximilian* thinking all things now sure, neglected for a time his further proceeding and intended his Wars; in the mean while the *French* King consulting his Divines, got them to declare this way of consummation invalid, so as they made sport of it in *France*, saying, That it was an argument *Maximilian* was a Widower and a cold Wooer, that could content himself to be a Bride-groom by a Deputie, and would not make a little Journey to put all out of question, and easily by Emissaries whereof he had store about her, prevailed upon the young Lady to consent to become his Wife, who was a young King and a Batchellor. Which procedure and artifice of *France* distasted King *Henry*, that he caused his Cancellor to tell the *French* Embassadors (who were sent to sooth him up upon this occasion) that he was resolute to recover his right to *Normandy*, *Guien*, *An-*
join

you and to the Kingdom of *France* it self, unless the *French* King were content to have King *Henry's* Title to *France* (at least tribute for the same) handled in a Treaty: *Maximilian*, and with good reason, storms more then any body at this perfidious dealing of *France*, sends forthwith Embassadors both to *England* and *Spain*, to incite them to enter into an offensive League against *France*, promising to concur with considerable forces of his own, whereupon *Henry* calls a Parliament, gets plentiful supplies and raises a puissant Army, in which were many noble personages, and over whom he makes *Jasper Duke of Bedford* and *John Earl of Oxford* Generals under his own person, and on the 9th. of September in the 8th. year of his Reign, departs towards the Sea Coast, October 6th. he embarked at *Sandwich*, and the same day landed at *Calais*: some overtures of an accommodation were made him from *France*, before he took Shipping, but he was no sooner arrived at *Calais*, but the calm Winds of Peace began to blow, for he found *Maximilian* was unprovided of the assistance promised for lack of Money, which soon spread through the Army, and upon the neck of this he received news also that *Ferdinand* and *Isabel* had made peace with *Charles King of France*, upon his restoring unto them the Counties of *Roussillon* and *Perpignan* formerly mortgaged unto *France* by *John King of Arragon*; however October 15th. he left *Calais* and directed his march towards *Bullogne*, where he arrived in four days, and so sat down before it the

the Siege continued for near a Month, but without any memorable action or accident of War, only Sir John Savage a valiant Commander was slain as he was riding about to view the Walls ; the Town was well fortified, and had a good Garrison, yet it was much distressed and ready for an assault (which if it had been given 'twas believed it would have been carried) when the Commissioners appointed for that purpose concluded a Peace which was to continue for both the Kings lives, wherein there was no Article of importance, being in effect rather a bargain then a treaty, (as my Lord Bacon observes) for all things remained as they were, save that there should be paid to the King Seven Hundred Forty Five Thousand Duckats at present, for his charges in that Expedition, and Five and Twenty Thousand Crowns yearly, for his expences sustained in the aids of the *Britons* ; and besides, this was left indefinitely when it should determine or expire, which made the *English* esteem it as a tribute carried under fair terms ; and the truth is, it was paid both to this King, and to his Son King *Henry VIII.* longer then it could continue upon any computation of charges, but this Peace gave no great contentment to the Nobility, and principal Officers of the Army, who had many of them sold or engaged their Estates upon the hopes of the War, and they stuck not to say that the King cared not to plume his Nobility and People to feather himself, and others made themselves merry with what the King had said in

Par-

Parliament; that after the War was once begun, he doubted not to make it pay it self, saying, he had kept his Promise: However, *Charles* was by this peace assured of the Possession of *Bretaign*, and free to prosecute his designs upon *Naples*, which Kingdom he won, though he lost it afterward in a kind of felicity of a Dream, after he had passed the whole length of *Italy*, without resistance, so that it was true what Pope *Alexander* was wont to say, *That the Frenchmen came into Italy with Chalk in their hands, to mark up their Lodgings, rather then with Swords to Fight.* However, *Henry* in the 11th. year of his Reign upon this occasion, entred into a League with the *Italian* Potentates for the defence of *Italy*. He had many intestine broils and insurrections, and his Reign is noted for *Lambert Simnel* and *Perkin Warbeck's* impostures, and no less remarkable for the immense treasure he left behind him, a testimony of his avaritious nature, and after above 23 years reign and having lived 52 he died, *April* the 22d. at his Palace of *Richmond* which himself had built, *Anno. 1508.*

The Causes of his Wars were partly for the relief of *Bretaign*, partly on behalf of the Arch-Duke *Maximilian*, and partly for the recovery of his own right in *France*.

Henry

HENRY VIII.

H^Eir to both Houses of York and Lancaster, and the only surviving Son of Henry VII. succeeded his Father at the Age of 18, and proved a Prince of great Vertues as well as Vices. Towards the fourth year of his Reign, the French King making war upon Pope Julius, King Henry wrote him monitory Letters to desist, as being his Friend and Confederate, which letters being little regarded, Henry sent to demand his Duchies of Normandy, Guien, Anjou and Main, and the Crown of France it self, but this had the same effect with the former, the French King continuing his war in Italy, which provoked King Henry so, that entring into Confederacy with the Emperor Maximilian, Ferdinando King of Spain and other Potentates, he determined by the advise of his Council to make War upon France, and made preparations both by Sea and Land accordingly, and in concert with Ferdinando sends over into Biscay an Army of 10000 Men all foot, under the command of the Marquess of Dorset, with a design to invade France on that side, first for the recovery of the Dutchy of Aquitain, but Ferdinand failing in the promises he had made of Horse, Ordinance, Carriages, &c. the English after they had waited from May till December for performance, returned into

into *England* without any memorable action performed; their number being considerably diminished through sickness: *Henry* nothing discouraged hereat, calls a Parliament who gave him a plentiful supply for carrying on the War, wherefore with a Puissant Army wherein were many noble Persons, and over which as Captain General was constituted the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, under the King's Person, he lands at *Calais* on the last day of *June*, being the fifth Year of his Reign, and the day following lands the Admiral of *England* at *Whitsand Bay*, entred the Town and burnt it, and then returned: From *Calais* about the 21st. of *July* the King marches in great state and good order of Battle towards *Turwin*, where he arrives on the fourth of *August*, and laies close siege to it; the *French* attempting to impede his march, but without success: Seven daies after came the Emperor *Maximilian*, whom the King received with great Triumph between *Aire* and the Camp, where he enters into the King's Pay, and as a Testimony thereof, wore St. *George's* Cross with a Rose, the Town made no extraordinary defence; for notwithstanding the Garrison consisted of 4000, whereof were 600 good Horse, yet they capitulated the 23d. and marched away the day following; but the King did not think fit to keep the place, and therefore rased all the Works, and burnt the Town, removing first the Ordnance that was in it to *Aire*; from hence he directs his march towards the City of *Turnay*, and about the 21st. of *September* sets down before it, it was

but weakly Garrisoned, but full of Inhabitants, and so on the 29th. of the same Month, was by Capitulation surrendred; the Citizens which were to the number of 60000 swearing Allegiance to him. Here Sir Edward Poinings was made Governour, and of this City *Wolsey* then the Kings Almoner was made Bishop, and so by the way of *Calais*, *Henry* returns for *England*, and on the 24th. of *October* lands at *Dover*, the Earl of *Surrey* during his absence, having fought the *Scots*, slain their King *James IV.* and defeated their whole Army. The King's Arms thus prevailing by Land in *France* it self, and against the *Scots* its confederates, proved no less successful by Sea, for Sir John *Wallop* had landed on the Coast of *Normandy* and burnt to the number of 21 Towns and Villages, together with many Ships in the Haven of *Trapart*, *Staples*, and other places. The French King by the means of Pope *Leo*, with whom he was now accorded sues for a Peace, which was at length concluded, the Lady *Mary* the King's Sister for the tying of the knot, being given to the French King in Marriage, whom however she did not long enjoy *Lewis XII.* dying 82 days after. The remainder of this King's Reign was in a manner spent in Domestick Affairs, which is not our Province to treat off, till about the 35th. Year, when in conjunction with the Emperor he again makes war upon *France*, the Emperor took the Field in Person, and the English joining him under the command of Sir John *Wallop*, laid siege to *Landarsey*, the French King hasted with a great

great Army to succour the Town, which was brought to great extremity, upon whose approach the Emperor expecting to give Battle, raised his Siege, the Town being by this means relieved, that was all the *French* cared for, declining to hazard a Battle, and so upon the approach of Winter, both Camps broke up.

The Year following, the King raised a mighty Army, the Front led by the Duke of *Norfolk*, the main Battle by the Duke of *Suffolk*, where the King intended to be present himself also, and the Rear by the Lord *Russel*, attended with many other Nobles as the Earls of *Surrey*, *Oxford*, &c. which about *Whitsuntide* landed at *Calais*, and from thence leaving *Bolloign* to the right, directed their march towards *Muterell*, and were as they passed joined by the Emperors Forces under the Count of *Buren*, but finding the foresaid place extraordinarily well fortified and provided for its defence, the Duke of *Suffolk* with the King's Army wheels off towards *Bolloign*, where he arrives *July 19th.* and pitched his Camp to the *East* of the Town upon the Hill, but thence removing into a Valley after many sharp skirmishes, entered the lower Town deserted by the Inhabitants, who under the covert of the Smoak, got into the high Town undiscovered; soon after the Tower called, the *Old Man* was yielded up by sixteen Soldiers that kept it, which notwithstanding discouraged not the Garrison, who continued to make a vigorous Defence; on the *26th.* of *July* the King arrives in Person, orders a Mount

to be raised upon the *East-side* planted with diverse pieces of Cannon and Mortars, which incommode the Town very much, so that few Houies were left whole within it ; in this distres 200 *French* and *Italians* under the conduct of *Joncurtio* attempted to get into the Town in the Night, and succeeded so well by the means of a Priest that spoke *English*, that most of them were got over the Trenches before discovered, and a matter of 120 got in, the rest being either slain or taken ; at length a peice of the Castle being blown up, the King stormed the place, but did not carry it ; however the Cannon continuing playing, and the Garrison having lost the best of their Commanders and men in this Action, and fearing as well as concluding that such another assault must carry the Town, thought it time to Capitulate before things came to the last extremity, and so Articles were agreed upon, and the Garrison marched out with Bag and Baggage to the number of 67 Horse, 1563 Foot, 87 wounded, and 1927 Women and Children. On the 25th. of September the King with the Sword bore before him by the Marques of *Dorset*, enters *Bolloign* in Triumph, the Trumpets all the while sounding on the Walls, and two days after viewing of the Place, caused St. *Maries* Church to be pull'd down, and a mount to be made in the Room of it for the strengthning the Town, and at his departure made Sir *John Dudley* Governor, and on the first of October lands in *England*, next year September 9th, Sir *John Dudley* then Admiral lands

lands with 6000 Men at *Trey Port* in *Normandy*, burns the Town and Abby, and 30 Ships in the Haven, with the loss of 14 Men only. The French attempted the recovery of *Bulloign* again and again, but to little purpose, so that at length a Peace was concluded, wherein it was agreed, the French King should pay King *Henry* 800000 Crowns within the term of Eight Years, and then to have *Bulloign* restored to him; but whilst the Oath for Confirmation hereof was taken by both Kings, Monsieur *Chatillon* began to make a new *Bastillion* at the very mouth of the Haven of *Bulloign*, calling it *Chatillon's Garden*; the Lord *Grey* of *Wilton* then Governor of *Bulloign*, advertised the King hereof by Sir *Thomas Palmour*, requiring to know his pleasure therein, the King advises with his Council, who all agree the Conditions of Peace ought by no means to be infringed, and therefore to let the *Bastilion* stand, whereupon the King ordered his Secretary to write to the Lord *Grey* to that purpose, but then called to Sir *Thomas* privily, and told him, that notwithstanding the Contents of that Letter, he should from him command the Lord *Grey* to rase the Fortification to the ground with all speed, Sir *Thomas* replied, That a message by Word of Mouth contrary to a Letter, would never be believed; well (saies the King) tell him as I bid you, and leave the doing of it to him. Sir *Thomas* upon his arrival at *Bulloign*, delivered the Governor the Letter, and withall the Message, who hereupon calls a Council what to do, wherein they all agreed the

Letter should be obey'd, to which the Lord Grey himself said nothing, but caused the Message to be written down *verbatim* from Sir Thomas Mouth, and those of the Council to set their hands to it, and when this was done, the very next Night he issues out and rases the Fort to the ground, and then sent Sir Thomas back to the King with Letters to acquaint him with what he had done, who as soon as he saw him, asked aloud, What will he do it or no? Sir Thomas delivering the Letter, said, Your Majesty shall know by these, but the King half angry, said, Nay, Tell me has he done it or no? and being told it was done, he turn'd about to his Lords and said, what say you, my Lords, to this? Chatillon's Garden is rased down to the ground? whereunto one presently answered, that he that had done it deserved to lose his Head, to which the King immediately replies, *That he would rather lose a dozen such heads as his was, than one such servant that had done it,* and therewith commanded presently the Lord Grey's Pardon to be drawn, which he sent to him with Letters full of thanks and promises of Reward. The cause why the King took this course was this, lest if he had given order in writing for the rasing of the Fort, it might have come to the knowledge of the French before it was done, and so have been prevented. This may be taken as an instance of King Henry's great Capacity; and was the concluding act of his Life as to Forreign Affairs, for he died not long after, to wit, in the Year 1547. the Fifty Sixth

Sixth of his Life, and of his Reign the Eight and Thirtieth.

The causes of this War with *France* were partly reasons of State, and partly the League which King *Henry* had made with the Emperor.

EDWARD VI.

BORN at *Hampton Court*, succeeded his Father King *Henry VIII.* at the Age of nine Years, a most excellent Prince, and the wonder of the the Age both for Learning and Piety, but *England* did not long enjoy the fruit of the Blessings couched in his Person, his Reign being shortned by an immature Death, as it had been in a great measure rendred uneasy through the Feuds of the Nobles during his Life ; this together with the Reformation carried on at home, made the Enemy insult abroad, insomuch that the *French* assumed the boldness in Conjunction with the *Scots*, to attack us in our own Borders ; for in the second year of this King's Reign on St. Peter's Eve, Monsieur *Dassay* the *French* General with 10000 *French* and *Germans* besides *Scots*, laid siege to *Haddington*, a Town in *Scotland*, but then in the hands of the *English* ; the Town made a most vigorous defence, and at length came 1300 Horse from *Berwick* with intent to relieve it, but failed in the

attempt, for most of the Horse being surrounded by the Enemy, were either slain or made Prisoners, together with Sir *Robert Bowes* and Sir *Thomas Palmer* their Commanders; but for all this great discouragement and misfortune, the Garrison would not flinch, but continued making frequent and successfull Sallies upon the Enemy till Aug. 20. when the Earl of *Shrewsbury* with 16000 Men, 4000 whereof were *Germans* came to succour the Place; the Enemy had no sooner intelligence thereof, but they marched away with all speed, but first highly applauded the bravery of the Garrison, the Earl revictualled the place for that time and then returned, tho it was thought afterwards convenient to demolish it, which was accordingly performed the 20th. of September following by the Earl of *Rutland*.

The Year following, i. e. the 3d. of the Kings reign it came to an open rupture between *England* and *France*, the *French* thinking to surprise *Jersey* and *Guernsey* came suddenly with many Gallies upon our Fleet there, but were received with that Resolution and Bravery, that they were forced to flee with great loss both of Men and Shipping. News came to the King and Protector, Aug. 28th. that the *French* had taken *Blackness*, *Hamiltoun* and *Newhaven* near *Bulloign*, by the means of one *Sturton* (as 'twas said) a natural Son of the Lord *Sturton*, who betrayed this last place into the Hands of the Enemy, and took service himself in the *French* Army, hereupon the

Captain

Captain of *Bulloign* Bark, fearing the consequence after he had conveyed the Stores and Ordinance to the High Town blew up the Fort; the French made all possible preparations to attack the Place, and for the more vigorous carrying on of the Siege, and encouragement of the Soldiers, the French King comes before *Bulloign* in Person, where were many famous exploits done both by the Assailants and Defendants, but the brave Sir *Nicholas Arnold* who was Governor, began and continued to make so prudent as well as brave resistance, that the French were constrained at last to quit their Enterprize, and hereupon were made some overtures of Peace, which at last was concluded, and wherein it was agreed, that *Bulloign* should be delivered up to the French, upon condition there should be a reservation of King *Edward's* Title to the Crown of *France*, and due payment made unto him of 500000 Crowns. This King being about Sixteen Years Old died at *Greenwich*, July 6th. having reigned Six Years and about Five Months,

The cause of this War was the King's Minority and Feuds at home, whereof the French thought to take advantage.

Mary

M A R Y.

Eldest Daughter to King Henry VIII. by Q. Katherine of Spain succeeded her Brother Edward, Anno 1553. pursuant to their Father's Will, though contrary to her Brothers, who left the Lady Jane Grey his Successor, and after some small opposition by the foresaid Lady's Party, more especially the Duke of Northumberland her Husband's Father got peaceable possession of the Throne, and was crowned at Westminster the last of April in great State and Magnificence, the former part of her Reign which in all was but short, was much taken up in restoring Popery, and the papal Power in her Dominions, which she effected in a great measure through the shedding of much innocent Blood, which has left a bitter stain upon her Memory in the Records of time, as well for her Cruelty as Superstition, tho Authors generally represent her to be a Prince of her self Compassionate and good natur'd; she was married to Phillip King of Spain, on St. James day, in the second year of her Reign, and this marriage engaged her about the fifth year of her Reign in a War with France; for King Phillip passing over to Calais and so to Flanders, made great preparations against the French King, and was assisted therein with a Thousand English Horse, Four Thousand

sand Foot and 2000 Pioneers, whereof the Earl of *Pembroke* was General ; with this reinforcement King *Phillip* directs his March to St. *Quentin*, and after a sharp Siege takes the place, the *English* (of whom the Lord *Henry Dudley* who first advanced the Standard upon the Wall was here slain) doing him mighty service herein, which the King generously rewarded with the spoils of the Town, but this Action may be truly said to have been fatal to *England*, in regard 'twas the principal cause of the loss of *Calais* ; for while the greatest part of that Garrison was employed in the foresaid Siege, and before *Calais* was reinforced, having then but 500 men in it, the Duke of *Guise* with a Powerful Army advances towards it, entrenches himself at *Sand-gate* ; sent one detachment along the Downs towards *Risebank*, and another to *Newnem-Bridge*, he soon possesses himself of oth, for the few Soldiers that guarded them had fled secretly into the Town : the next day they raised a Battery from the Hills of *Rise-Bank* against the Walls of *Calais* between the Water-gate and the Prison, and continuing the same for three days, made a small breach, by which they could not well enter, neither was it so designed ; for while the *English* were busie in the defence of this place, the *French* making their way through the Ditch (which was full of Water) entred the Castle designing thence to pass into the Town, but here the brave Sir *Anthony Hagar* withstood them, and stopped their further progress, though to the loss of his own life ; For there

there was not a man besides killed during the Siege ; till the Governour the Lord *Wentworth* that same Evening which was the fifth of *Janu-ary* considering succours far, the Enemies nigh approach, and the weaknes of the Garrison thought fit to capitulate, and so it was agreed the Town with the Ammunition and Artillery should be delivered to the *French*, the lives of the Inhabitants saved, and all to depart where they pleased excepting the Governour and fifty more, such as the Duke of *Guise* should appoint to remain Prisoners and be put to ransom ; thus the good Town of *Calais* after it had been in the hands of the *English* for the space of 200 and 10 Years (for it was taken by *Edward III.* after a Siege of Eleven Months in 1347.) was lost in less then a Fort-night, till which time we had the Keys of *France* at our Girdles, and so 'twas believed Queen *Mary* resented the loss accordingly, for she died soon after, having said not long before, that if she were opened they should find *Calais* at her heart ; some feints were made for the repairing of this loss, for the Queen equipped out a Fleet with a design to surprise *Brest*, they landed in *Conquet Road*, and in a short time became Masters of the Town, with the great *Abbey* which they sacked and burnt, together with diverse adjacent Villages, where they found good Plunder ; from hence (having now allarmed the Country) the Admiral judged it not convenient to pursue their enterprize and so returned ; King *Phillip* in the mean time went on with his Wars, and could not

not conclude a Peace (though both sides seemed to desire it) because he insisted stiffly upon the rendition of *Calais* to the *English*, which the *French* would by no means yield to; which together with the King's absence, hastned the Queens death, for she departed this life at St. James's, November 17th. 1558. when she had reigned five Years, four Months and odd days.

The chief ground of this War with *France* was the con-jugal tye whereby the Queen was bound to adhere to King *Phillip* her Husband.

ELIZABETH.

Second Daughter to *Henry VIII.* by Queen *Ann Bullen* succeeded her Sister *Mary* to the Imperial Crown of *England*, a Princess whose vertues its impossible for me to celebrate (if it were my design) having advanced the glory of the *English* Nation both at home and abroad, beyond any of her predecessors, and how far short her successors have been from improving, or so much as maintaining of it is evident in History, but no where so well as in that celebrated piece the *Detection of the 4 last Reigns, &c.* in War she was involved almost all her Reign and had not only to do with, but triumphed over the proudest Monarchy then in *Europe*, (I might say in the World,) I mean that of *Spain*, which

which however being forreign from the present design, I shall not meddle with : The first occasion of quarrel she had with *France*, was in the second year of Her Reign, when the *French* having upon the suit of the *Queen Dowager of Scotland*, sent great numbers of Soldiers to aid and assist her against the reforming Lords, *Queen Elizabeth* disliking such Neighbours, and knowing the *Queen of Scots* was married and govern'd in *France*, and began to assume the *English Arms*, upon the humble suit of the said Lords, sent them a strong reinforcement by land under the command of the Lord *Grey of Wilton*, and at the same time dispatch'd Sir *Will. Winter* Vice Admiral with a Fleet of Ships for to block up *Leith*; the Army after some stay at *Berwick* pursued their March, and after some usual pickering by the way and overtures of a cessation arrived before *Leith*, which was chiefly garrisoned by *French* Soldiers; the Place was bravely attack'd several times, and wonders done by the *English* both by Sea and Land against it; and the *French* omitted nothing that could be done for its defence, and this continued from about the beginning of *April* till the latter end of *June*, at what time the Place being very much streightned and must have yielded, the Commissioners appointed for that purpose made a Peace at *Edenburg*, which *July 7th.* was proclaimed in the Town of *Leith*, by vertue of which treaty the *French* were to depart out of *Scotlan* except 120, and the *Scottish Queen* to put on her Title the Arms of *England* and *Ireland*, &

Abov

About two years after, that horrid *Massacre* was perpetrated in *France* upon the poor *Protestants*, that is so infamous in History, the Popish party having leagued themselves against them; which barbarity powerfully induced the Queen to assist the reformists in order to prevent their final destruction, and to that purpose sent over a good band of Soldiers to *New Haven in France*, which the Townsmen joyfully received, over whom and other Forces that did arrive, was constituted General, the Earl of *Warwick* who landed here 29th. of *October Anno 1562*. This place is remarkable in History for the long Siege it susteined through the valour of the *English*; first came the *Rhinegrave* before it, then the Constable of *France*, and last of all the Prince of *Conde*, whose united forces had in all probability been baffled, had it not been for a violent Pestilence that raged within and swept away its defendants in great numbers; but notwithstanding this, and that the Enemies Cannon were within 26 Paces of the Town, and many breaches made, yet the noble *Warwick* with his respective Officers and Soldiers stood at the breaches to receive the Enemy if they offered to make an assault; which the Constable perceiving, caused a Trumpeter to sound a Parley, which being accepted of, the Town was surrendered upon honourable Articles, after the Earl had held it Eleven Months, the Perfidy of the Reformists giving also an helping hand to these misfortunes, to which may be added another disadvantage, in that the *French* had a pretence by

by this our aiding the Protestants to withhold the surrendring of *Calais* after the term of 8 years, whereof some were already expired.

About the 32th. year of the Queens Reign, *Henry III.* King of *France* was murdered, whereupon the leaguers armed under the Duke of *Main* to keep *Henry* King of *Navar* then a Protestant from the Crown, whom they pressed so hard upon, that he was forced to flee into *Diep* designing from thence to get over into *England*, but first sends to the Queen an account of his circumstances, who commiserating his Condition, forthwith sends him Sixty Thousand brave Soldiers, under the command of the Lord *Willoughby*; the report of whose arrivall coming to *Main's* Ears, he suddenly raises the Siege, which so animated the King, that he marched out, encountered and defeated his Enemy, and so by degrees prevailed through the Queens good assistance from time to time both of Men and Money, the *Spaniards* having also about this time by means of the leaguers got footing in *Bretaign*, the Queen dispatches thither 3000 Men under the command of that thrice famous General Sir *John Norris*, who beat them quite out of that Country; about a year after my Lord *Willoughby's* succors arrives in *France* the renowned Earl of *Essex* with 4000 foot more, some Horse and Pioneers, as a further reinforcmnt to the King, and did honourable service, challenging Monsieur *Villeroy* Governor of *Roan* to a single combat which he refuses and then return'd, but had the mortification

cation to have his Brother *Walter Devereux* a brave young Gentleman slain with a Musket Bullet before *Rocin*; the last succors was to the number of 2000 and put under the command of that excellent Soldier Sir *Roger Williams*, who was always forward for the greatest attempts, and did here excellent service. He beat the leaguers that blockt up the Passes about *Diep* upon such unequal terms, that *Henry IV.* could not but take notice and highly extoll his valour in his letter to the Queen: this Queen after a glorious Reign of 44 Years 5 Months and odd days, at the Age of 70 Years *Anno 1602.* and lived longer then any of the Kings of *England* since the Conquest, dyed at *Ricbmond* and lies buried at *Westminster*.

The causes of the War in this Queen's time were not direct, but collateral in behalf of the King and Reformatists of *France*.

J A M E S I.

Then the sixth King of *Scotland* of that name, twas immediately upon the death of Queen *Elizabeth* proclaimed King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, &c. as being descended from the united Roses of *Lancaster* and *York*, King *Henry VII.* and Queen *Elizabeth* his Wife, whose issue by the Male failing in the late deceased Queen *Elizabeth*, the off-spring of *Margaret* their eldest Daughter was next heir, which Lady was married

to James IV. King of Scotland, by him had issue James V. whose only daughter Queen *Mary* was, Mother to this our Monarch. This King was of a timorous Nature and peaceable Disposition; so that *Beati Pacifici* was his *Motto*, and was so far from making any pretensions to the Crown of *France* or any part of its Dominions, notwithstanding his great power and the flourishing state of the Nation, that he suffered his Son-in-Law the *Palsgrave* and his own Daughter *Elizabeth* his Wife with their numerous issue, not only to be beaten out of *Bohemia*, but even from their just Patrimony the *Palatinate*, and to live many years in great want and Penury to the Kings great dis-honour, who was nothing but a bluster of Words and ever and anon sending Embassadors till all was quite lost and unretrievable; this King died at *Theobalds*, March 27th. in 1625. in the 59 year of his Age, having reigned 22 years compleat.

C H A R L E S I.

The only surviving Son of King *James* (for that noble Prince *Henry* died before his Father) succeeded to the Imperial Crown of *England*; the reformed in *France* in the beginning of this King's Reign, lay under great oppressions from their King *Lewis XIII.* and his prime minister of state *Cardinal Richieu*, in so much that they

they were forced for their fafty to have recourse to Arms, under the command of that ever famous Cap. the Duke of Roanby Land, and Monsieur Sobiez his Brother, who rid Admiral at Sea, and by that means *Rochel* besieged by the *French* King's Arms was relieved upon all occasions; hereupon thro' the contrivance of the Duke of *Buckingham*, an *English* Fleet was sent to join that of the *French* under the Duke of *Momerancy*, the *Dutch* then basely concurring with some Ships of their alsos, with which united force *Momerancy* fights and utterly defeats the Fleet of the *Rocbellers* under Monsieur *Sobiez*, and then reduced the Isles of *Rhee* and *Oleron* under the *French* Power; but *Buckingham* soon after changing his Sentiments (the grounds whereof we'll assign in the causes of this War) there is a Declaration of War published against *France*, and for the Prosecution of the same with Vigor, the Duke is commissioned Admiral and General of a Navy of an 100 Sail, and 6 or 7000 land Soldiers, with which he came before *Rochel*, still besieged by the *French*, where *Sobiez* came on Board of him, and for several reasons it was agreed to land the Army on the Island of *Oleron*, and not on the Isle of *Rhee*: But *Sobiez* going to perswade the *Rocbellers* to join with the *English*, the Duke before his return lands on the Isle of *Rhee* in spight of the opposition made by the *French*, but instead of pursuing the blow not only neglects to take the Fort *la Prie* to secure his retreat and prevent the *French* from landing supplies; but staies five days, whereby *Toiras* the *French*

French Gouvernour encouraged his Men, and also got more Force and Provisions into the Cittadel of St. Martins ; the French were so allarm'd at this invasion, that the King offered the Duke of Roan and the Rochellers any terms to join against the English, which both refusing, caused both their Ruins.

The Enemies retreat upon the landing of the English was so hasty, that they quitted a Well about 20 paces from the Counterscarp, which supplied the Cittadel with Water, which not being possest by the English upon their first approach the French drew a work about it, which our Men could not force, and without which Well the besieged could not have subsisted, however the Duke resolves to take the Fort by Famine, but instead of pressing it with a strait Siege, he enters a Treaty of surrend're with Toiras, and several complements past between them, subscriv'd your Humble Servant Buckingham, and your Humble Servant Toiras, till the latter got relief of Men, Victuals and Ammunition, and then broke off the Treaty with the Duke ; soon after the French landed Forces on the Island by the neglect of the English to oppose them, and orders were given to draw the English out of those Trenches which the French possest, whereupon the English were forced to Retreat, at last the Duke makes a vain storm upon the Castle, but was beaten off, and two days after retreats, the French being now equal to him in Foot and superior on Horse ; when the English were intangled in the

Retreat, the Duke having neglected to take *la Prie*, or build a Fort upon a narrow Lane or Causey to secure their Retreat, the French charged the English Horse in the Rear and rout them, who rout the foot in the narrow passages between the Salt-pits and Ditch ; but in this confusion and adversity, the bravery of the English appear'd for a few having past the Bridge, the French following, the English rallied and faced about gallantly to charge the French, who cowardly retreated over the Bridge, and of this a Forraign Author speaking, saith, The English were *magis audaces quam fortunati*, and withall taxeth them for want of secrecy in their Counsels and Conduct of so great an affair ; the Duke of Buckingham upon his retreat from the Isle of Rhee, promised the Rochellers to send them speedy relief, now close besieged by the French King, and upon his return sent away the Earl of Denbigh his Brother-in-law with a Fleet to that purpose, who on the first of May, 1628. arrives before Rochell, where he found the French Fleet consisting of 20 Sail had blockt it up by Sea, upon the Earls approach the French retire towards their Fortification, and anchored within two cannon shot of our Fleet, and those continued till the 8th. of May. The Earl promised the Rochellers to sink the French Fleet when the Waters increased, and the Winds became Westerly, it being then neap Tide ; but two days after the Waters increasing, and the Wind bearing coming Westerly, the Earl was intreated to fight in the French Fleet but did not, and weighed Anchor

and sailed away. The Duke to redeem this mis-carriage of his Brother-in-Law, in *August* following goes to *Portsmouth* to command the Fleet there for the relief of *Rochel*, but on the 23 of the said Month was stabbed by *Felton*, on whom by the way, hanging in Chains at *Portsmouth* was made this ingenious Copy of Verses,

*There uninterr'd suspends (though not to save
Survivirg Friends the expences of a Grave ;)
Felton's dead Earth, whom to it self must be,
His own sad Monument, his Elegy ;
As large as Fame, but whether bad or good,
I say not, by himself 'twas wrought in blood.
For which his Body is entomb'd in air,
Arch'd o're with Heaven and ten thousand fair
And glorious Diamond Stars, a Sepulcre ;
Which time can never ruinate, and where
Th' impartial Worms (not being brib'd to spare
Princes wrapt up in Marble) do not share
His Dust, which oft the charitable skies,
Embalm with Tears, doing those obsequies,
Belonging unto Men, while pitying fowl,
Contend to reach his body to his Soul.*

yet the design was pursued under the command of the Earl of *Linsay*, who attempted several times to force the Barricadoes of the River before *Rochel*, but all in vain, or if he had, it had been to no purpose, for the Victuals wherewith the *Rochellers* should have been relieved were all tainted, and 'twas well the *French* had no Fleet there,

there, for the *English* Tackle and other materials were all defective and so *Rochel* fell, and with it in a manner all the Glory and Interest of the reformed in *France*, but 'tis remarkable what counsel concurred to the reducing of this important place, and what accidents followed after; The *French* Army had been before it a long time, and had made no considerable Progress in the Siege when the Marques *Spinola* returning from *Flanders* into *Spain*, directed his course through *France*, and hearing the King and Cardinal were at the Siege of *Rochel*, waited upon both, and going to view the Works one day, asked the Cardinal what they meant to do there, and continuing his Discourse, said, That as they manag'd matters, there was no possibility of taking the place, what must we do then saies the *Cardinal*, Push! replies the Marques, do as we have done at *Antwerp*, make a Dyke at the Mouth of the Harbour, and yo'll by that means starve them out; the Cardinal immediately takes up the project, sets all hands on work, and with Immense Labour and Celerity finishes the Dyke, which in a short time reduced the place to that starving Condition, that they were at length forced to surrender at Discretion, and it is note-worthy that as *Leyden* about 54 years before was miraculously preserved from the hands of the *Spaniards*, for being reduced to the last extremity, they let loose the Waters upon them, which the Dams restrained before, and upon that the Army march'd away, whereas had they staid but two

or three days longer in the Neighbourhood, they might have had an open passage to the Town, for the Walls of it fell down to the Ground, and a strong *Northerly Wind* had clear'd the Country of the Water, so *Rochel* by a quite contrary fate had been surrendered but a very few days, when the Dyke so far broke as that they might have been relieved by Sea, had there been a Fleet ready for that purpose. But when *Spinola* came to the Council in *Spain*, he was so brow-beaten and snubb'd for his Advise to the Cardinal, by the Duke of *Medina* then prime Minister of State and other Grandees, that he never after could get his Money paid that was owing him, and dyed a Begger and in utmost disgrace ; so well did the *Spaniards* then understand their true Interest, that as long as the Reformed could make head in *France*, the Arms of that Kingdom would be confined within its own limits, and they and other Princes be les molested by those aspiring and restless Neighbours, and this was the unhappy end of this War between *England* and *France*, and the dreadful Presages of the Duke of *Roan*, hereupon (to give his Words the mildest terms I can) had but too fatal effects upon the Person of that Prince, to whose perfidy he attributed the loss of this Fortress, and the Protestant interest in *France* ; for after this, Dissention grew daily more and more in *England*, which drew on an unnatural Civil War that ended with a sad Catastrophe in the Kings dying by the Ax, for he was beheaded *January 30th. 1648.* after
he

he had Reigned 23 Years 10 Months and odd days, and in the 49th. Year of his Age.

1. The causes pretended for this War were, that the *French* King had employed the Eight Men of War, which the King of *England* had lent him to be made use of against *Genua*, against the *Rochellers*.
2. That the King's Mediation in behalf of the Reformists was slighted.
3. That the *English* Merchant Ships and their effects were seized before there was any breach between both Kingdoms, though its certain that the Duke of *Buckingham* as Lord High Admiral of *England*, by an extraordinary Commission first seized the St. Peter of *New-haven*, the whole Cargo computed to amount to 40000*l.* and tho the King ordered the releasement of the Ship, Decemb. 7th. 1625. yet the Duke upon the 6th. of February following, caused the said Ship to be again arrested and detained as you may see in *Rushworth*. f. 313.
4. A fourth cause of this War we have assigned in the noble *Baptista Nani*, that the Duke of *Bucks* having while in *France* contracted love in that Court, and desiring leave to go thither under pretence of composing the Feuds that brake forth in the Queen's Family in *England*, was by *Ricbliw's* advice denied entrance into that

that Kingdom, and grew thereupon so enraged, that he sware since he was forbidden entrance in a peaceable manner into *France*, he would make his passage with an Army.

CHARLES II.

After about Twelve years Exile, during which interval we had no Wars with *France*, was restored to the Throne of his Ancestors, *Anno 1660*. This Prince had not been above Five Years settled in his Dominions when a War broke out with the *Dutch* by Sea, the *French* joining with them in it at that time against us, so that there was a Declaration of War set forth against *France*, but the *Dutch* found no great assistance from them in this Confederacy; for while the *Dutch* in all the Engagements we had with them, but one (and that was when the Fleet was foolishly divided) were beaten by us; the *French* instead of uniting their force with the other, dispatch away a Fleet to subdue the *English* in their Plantations in the Leeward Islands, almost totally expelled the *English* out of St. Christopher, interrupted them in their Trade to their other Islands, and assumed a Sovereignty in those Seas, but upon the Treaty of Peace, they were forced

forced to restore all to the *English* again, but they left St. *Christophers* in so pittiful a plight by destroying all the Plantations, that it seemed in a manner to be as much a Wildernes as when first the *English* took footing in it. About Seven Years after, things veer'd about the *French* joining with the *English* against the *Dutch* in a second *Dutch* War during this Reign; and here a late learned Author has observed, that as the *English* were so succesful in the former War against both, and the *Dane* to boot, and were never beaten but once and that when the Fleet was divided; so in this the *English* in all the Fights they had which were Four, came off with more los than the *Dutch*; but the truth of it is, the *French* only came out to learn to fight, both in the one and the other War, for they stood still looking on or firing at a very great distance while the *Eng-*
lish, and *Dutch* battered one another, and Monsieur *de Martel* for falling on and engaging bravely was recalled, check'd and dismissed his imploy, in so much that the Parliament who began to smell the *French* designs, moved November the 4th. 1673. that the Alliance with *France* was a Grievance, and so a Peace was concluded with the States, and our King sets up for a Mediator at *Nimeguen*, between the *French* and *Dutch* with their Confederates, and in the mean time having got considerable supplies from his Parliament raises Forces; for the *French* King had during this Navall War possessed himself of a great part of *Flanders*, and the Territories of the States, but before

before a Peace was shuffled up, or at leastwise, before the Prince of Orange knew or would know of its being concluded, the Prince not staying for Eight Thousand *English* that were on their march to join him, did with the assistance only of Ten Thousand *English*, under the command of the Duke of Monmouth and Earl of Ossory storm the Duke of Luxemburg's Camp, fortified with all Imaginable Art before Monts, with that resolution and bravery, that he beat him out of it and relieved the place; and this was the last act of Hostility between *England* and *France* of any kind during this Reign; this King afterwards instead of putting a stop to the growing greatness of that Kingdom, fell in more and more with the interest of it, and the Nation during the latter part of his Reign, was almost rent to pieces with the Parties of *Whig* and *Tory*, which are but too much felt to this day, and he himself at last died on the 6th. of February, 1685. in the Fifty Fifth Year of his Age, and the 37th. of his Reign, computing it from his Father's Death.

James

J A M E S II.

Only Surviving Brother to *Charles II.* immediately assumed the *English Crown*, of which notwithstanding the opposition made against him in the preceding Reign he got a peaceable possession, but had not been long invested with the regal Dignity, when the Earl of *Argyle* landing in *Scotland*, and the Duke of *Monmouth* in the *West of England* put him in no small danger of losing that he had so lately attained, but this storm blew over and ended in the Execution of both the aforesaid Chiefs, with a multitude of their followers, and that in a very barbarous manner, which execution as it drew no small emulation upon his Person, so the success egged him on with so much violence in the pursuits of his designs for the advancing of the Papal Power in these Kingdoms, that it made the Subjects now in danger of the loss both of their Religion and Civil Properties, have recourse for relief to that Prince, who has since so worthily filled the Abdicated Throne, and who then readily embraced their Quarrel, and in the most perillous season of the Year, with an Army from *Holland* landed at *Torbay*, *Novemb. 5th. 1688.* a day and year memorable in the Annals of time for the *English deliverance*, and having wished success, was the *13th. of February* following with his Prince's Proclaimed King and Queen of *England, &c.* King *James* having sometime before withdrawn himself into *France*, with whom he was so far from having any Wars during his absent four Years Reign, that he entred into a stricter Alliance with that Crown; but since his present Majesty's ascending of the Throne, what traverses of War there have been between *England* and *France* by Sea and Land, and what the Causes of them were consists in the following Pages.

WILLIAM III.

Upon King James's withdrawing himself out of the Kingdom, and retiring into France ; in consideration the French had committed many Hostilities in the Palatinate on the Rhine, and on the Frontiers of Flanders and assisted the Irish in Rebellion, with considerable Naval and Land Forces ; a War was Proclaimed, and the King of England entered into a strict confederacy against the French King, with Brandenburgh, Spain, and the United Provinces, &c. to hinder the Excessive Power and growing Greatness of France, from Insulting over the Neighbouring Princes, and Forces were sent over under the Command of the Earl of Marlborough and others, who gained considerable advantages over the French Parties.

But as yet the greatest Scene of War on our Part was in Ireland, where the Earl of Tyrconnel had declared for King James, and put most of the Irish Papists, especially in Arms, stopping the Ports, and hindering the Escape of many English, nor was it long e'er King James Landed there with a great many French Officers and Soldiers, so that most of the Principal Places in that Kingdom fell into his Hands : A Party of the Iniskilling Men and London-Derry being almost all the Loyal English held in Ireland, and these two acted wonders, and in fine baffled the Enemies Power, for the former gained in several signal advantages in the Field, and the latter the Town being commanded in chief by one Mr. Walker a Minister a very valiant Man, though enduring the Extremity of Famine, that no unclean thing was left uneaten, held out a Siege of 105 days, Killing a great number of the Enemy in Salleys, and from the Wall whose Army against it was at least 40000 ; so that the Besieged being relieved with Provisions by the way of the River ; the Besiegers despairing of success drew off, and were pursued loosing a great many Men, and some Cannon, Tents and Ammunition in the Retreat. On

On the 13th. of August 1689. the Duke of Schomberg with a fair Army from England Landed at Carickfergus, whereupon the Garrison of Antrim deserted, and Carrickfergus after a short Battery surrendred the Garrison, being only allowed to march out without Baggage to the next Garrison ; and that Winter the Duke Encamped (after reducing some other Places) on the Plains of Dundalk, whose unhealthy Air and Dampness, destroyed abundance of our Men, yet in that Sealon Parties were daily out, took some Places, and got great Advantage over the Enemies Parties in the Field.

In 1690. The King with a Royal Army set forward and landed the fifteenth of June at Carickfergus, where he was Received with great Joy, and marched to joyn the other Camp : And having put all things in good order, fought with the Irish and French, headed by K. James on the first of July ; and having gained the Pass of the River Boyne, utterly Defeated them ; so that K. James flying to Dublin, soon after left the Kingdom, where King William Arriving settled the Affairs, appointing Sheriffs and other Officers ; and having Reduced many Places, passed to the Siege of Limerick, which was not Successful this Year. However the Important Town of Cork and Kingsale were taken at the Siege of the former : The Noble Duke of Grafton was Slain, as the Valiant Duke of Schomberg, and Dr. Walker had been at the Battle of the Boyne.

The next Year the King preparing for Flanders. The Baron d' Ginkle was appointed to Command the English Forces in Ireland ; who had the good Success to take Ballymore, Athlone, Galloway, and give a Total Defeat to French and Irish at Agarhim, where Monsieur St. Ruth the French General was Killed with a Cannon Shot, and then laying a straight Siege to Limerick, after a tedious Battery it was Surrendered on advantageous Articles, and with it all Ireland submitting to its due Obedience.

Whilst these things passed in Ireland, Scotland had been perplexed with War : But the Viscount Dundee who was the Head of the adverse Party, being Slain in a Battel with Major General McKay, King James's Interest soon de-

declined there ; the Castle of *Dublin* Surrendered, as sometime after did the *Bass*, and all *Scotland* was quieted. So that now the Scene of War lay on and beyond the Seas.

For the Earl of *Torrington* not well prepared, as appears to Engage the *French* Fleet ; a considerable Loss was sustained, particularly on the part of the *Dutch*, who too eager to gain the Windward, fell on too soon, not staying for the coming up of the *English* : So that most of their Squadron was either Taken, Burnt or Sunk. Upon this *French* Insulted our Coast, and burnt *Tingmouth* a little Fishers Village. But hearing all the Country was in Arms, durst not Advance ; so with doing little other Damage they returned home. But this was Revenged in due time by Admiral *Russel*, with an entire Defeat of their whole Navy, Commanded by Monsieur *Tourvil*, whereof 36 great and small were Burnt and Sunk, and their Coats the following Years were hazarded, and Insulted with Fire and Sword. *Diep* and *Haverdegrace* mostly layed in Ruins ; *Calis*, *Dunkirk*, and *St. Maloes* Bombarded, and a great number of other Ships, Burnt, Sunk, and Taken in the narrow Seas, and in the Mediterranean ; where Admiral *Russel* with the Royal Navy Insulted and Blocked them up in their own Harbours of *Marseilles* and *Toulon* ; so that we were every where entire Masters of the Sea.

Whilst things passed thus on the watery Empire, War with extended bloody Banners Raged on the Shoar. The King having settled Affairs with the Congress of Princes, Marched into the Field ; the Duke of *Brandenburg* having before taken several Towns from the *French*, as *Bon*, &c. And the *French* layed in Ashes *Worms*, *Spires*, *Hydelburg*, *Openheim*, &c. They had also taken *Mons*, and soon after *Namur*. But the Duke of *Savoy* coming into the Confederacy Diverted part of their Army into *Piedmont*, and the Valleys of *Lucern*, giving free Tolleration to the *Vudois*, who greatly Assisted him in the War. So that he took *Casel*, and some other strong Places, but being hardly pressed and overthrown in a Battel by Monsieur *Catinat*, wherein the Valiant Young Duke of

Schom-

Schomberg, who Commanded the English, being Slain, he was so disheartned that by the French Artifice, Marrying his Daughter to the Dauphin's Eldest Son, he was brought over to make a League with France, contrary to the Mind of the Confederates.

The English being now strong in Flanders, were mainly Instrumental in stopping and forcing the whole French Army to Retreat at Walcourt, where else the Dutch had in all probability been. They shewed no les Courage and Bravery at Enghein, where the French lost a great many of their best Soldiers, and Mentz was taken by the Imperialists. The French in the mean while surprized Newport and Bruges, and afterward Denyse and Dixmude, taken before from them ; and several small Places were taken and re-taken on each side, as Hall, Heye, &c.

The King endeavouring to bring the French to a Battel, they strongly Encamped behind a Bullwork, besides narrow Passes, Hedges, and Breastworks before them, but the undaunted English, Danes, and some others Encouraged by His Majesty's Heroick Example, and Lead on by their Brave Commanders, had forced the Pass, and in all probability utterly Routed them, had they been according to expectation Succoured by other Nations. But that neglected a great many Brave Men, Officers, and Soldiers were Slain ; as soon after was the Worthy Lieutenant General Talmash, attempting to force his Landing at Cameret Bay near Brest.

The Duke of Bavaria by this time, being made Governor of the Spanish Netherlands : The Duke of Württemberg was sent out with about 25000 Horse and Foot to Force the French Lines, which he Successfully did, and entering French Flanders, put it under Contribution, and took great Booty. But the Duke of Luxemburg, General of the French main Army, taking this Advantage, knowing our Camp was weakened by this large Detachment, bore down upon it near Landen to force the Lines, where the Fight at a distance beginning by break of day, and so coming on nearer, continued exceeding hot till near Sun Set : When the French pouring on their great Numbers, being double, ours forced a Passage into the

the Camp, with the loss of near 20000 of their best Men. The King in this Bloody and long doubtful Fight, Signaling the Conduct and Courage of an Experienced Commander, and Valiant Soldier, Leading up the Battalions and Squadrons to the Face of the Enemy; but necessity at last constrained him and the Duke of Bavaria to Retire, which they did in good Order, and the Army being Recruited, soon took the Field again; and forced the French to Retreat to their former Camp. And this Year Died the Duke of Luxemburg; after which the French did little of Moment, rather making in Flanders, and on the Rhine a Defensive, than Offensive War. So that Catinat was recalled from Savoy: Namur lost and a great many of their Party's cut off their Plots and Stratagems likewise mostly failing; so that being weary of War, they began earnestly to seek for Peace; Imploring the King of Sweden to become a Mediator in it, and all they have since done, as the last faint Stroke was to take Barcelona in Catalonia; though it is thought had the Vice-Roy been diligent in Succouring it, it could not have fallen into their Hands. One part of it lying open, and besides this, Monsieur Ponti Plundered Cartagena, belonging to the Spaniards in the West-Indies, and got much Riches, having the Luck to Escape our Squadron which was in Quest of him.

And now Peace being hearken'd to on all Sides, the Ambassadors Plenipotentiaries met at the Kings Pallace at Ryswick in Holland; and after many Memorials delivered, and Debates passing between them, came to a Friendly and Amicable Agreement. The French King by the Treaty, being obliged to deliver up a great many important Places to the Confederates, and to comply with many other advantagous Things; and particularly to Restore the King of England the Principality of Orange, with its Appendancies and Revenues, since it has been Seized, and unjustly Detained: Also what has been taken during the War in the West-Indies, &c. And so the Articles being Ratified, and Peace Proclaimed, the King returned and passed through the City of London, in a Triumphant manner on the 16th of November. 1697.

F I N I S.

